See That Trade Unionists Get Copies of Dec. 10th WESTERN WORKER

Western Worker

WESTERN ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.
(Section of the Communist International)

December 10th Issue Will Be Special A. F. of L. Convention Number

Vol. 5, No. 97 (Whole of No. 358) | Entered as Second Class matter April 27th, 1934 at the post office, at San Francisco, Calif. Under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879 | SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1936. | The Western Worker appears twice weekly, on Tuesdays and Fridays | Price Five Cents

MARITIME STRIKERS BRING CASE TO PUBLIC

ANTI-FASCIST MOORS ENLIST TO AID SPAIN

Govt. Forces Attack Successfully On Five Fronts

MADRID—Anti-Fascist Moors are on their way here to fight for the Popular Front government of Spain, and will fight as a column against the Fascists and their hired Moorish troops.

Many Moors fighting for the Fascists have already deserted to the government forces.

Strategic Column

The Moorish column is expected to cause many more desertions to the government.

A third international column of several thousand trained anti-Fascists is also on its way here.

Workers' militia continued on the offensive in five sectors throughout Spain, and one column was reported advancing on the Fascist capital, Burgos.

Five Offensive Drives

At Oviedo in the Asturias heroic miners have isolated the Fascists under Colonel Aranda, cutting communications with General Mola on the Oviedo-Grado highway at Valdupo.

The miners captured Fascist positions at Monte de la Parra, and captured the town of La Cadellada.

Three other sectors of attack by the government troops were in Aragon in the northeast, in Siguenza northeast of Madrid, and in the Talavera area west of Toledo.

Fascists Beaten Back

Northwest of Madrid, the international column of militia repulsed two Fascist attacks with heavy losses for the Fascists.

Workers' militia routed Fascists at Pozuela de Alarcon south of Madrid, and pushed back the rebels several miles, capturing two trench mortars.

League to Meet on Spain

GENEVA—Upon demand of the Popular Front government of Spain, Secretary J. A. C. Avenol convoked the League of Nations council to discuss the Spanish government's protest on Italian and German recognition of the Franco "government."

Avenol asked 15 members of the League council whether they preferred to meet December 7th or 14th, and requesting replies by December 1st.

Nazi Invasion Reported

GIBRALTAR—Five thousand Germans, wearing Spanish Fascist shirts and German army boots, arrived at Seville last Saturday, asserted a traveler from Seville. He also said Nazi anti-aircraft guns were being mounted at Seville.

Parole Application of Billings Delayed Pending Mooney Writ

FOLSOM STATE PRISON.—Pending decision on Tom Mooney's writ of habeas corpus, the parole application of Warren K. Billings has been postponed by the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. Billings asked for the delay pending State Supreme Court action on Mooney's writ.

Are They Worried About Children Or About Profits?

STOCKTON.—A resolution passed by the Terminous School District Board demanded that celery strike pickets be removed from the Terminous area "to insure safe conduct of children to and from school."

The resolution, it may be noted, was signed by Mrs. Florence Lyon (whose husband owns the Lyon Packing Co.), Mrs. Mayday Hart (whose husband is connected with the big growers also) and Mrs. Jean Moody.

SUSPENSION STAYS—GREEN

AFL Convention Re-elects Reactionaries

TAMPA.—Coming as the logical conclusion of a chain of reactionary decisions at the A.F.L. annual convention, Wm. Green was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor for a 13th term.

One of the reactionaries' last acts at th econvention, which has ended, was to refer to the executive council a resolution condemning the attempt to frame King, Ramsay and Conner, as an attack on organized labor.

Agriculture Charter Balked

Also referred to the executive council were the resolutions calling for an international charter in agriculture.

The convention went on record to urge a pardon for James B. McNamara, convicted 25 years ago in the Los Angeles Times bombing.

The reactionaries prevented passing of resolutions calling for constitutional amendment to limit the Supreme Court's powers. This too was referred for "study" by the executive council.

Even changes in the Social Security Law calling for a higher old age pension and for inclusion of agricultural workers were referred to the executive council.

The old executive council

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Maritime Aid to Bag Strikers

SAN FRANCISCO. — In the midst of a struggle for the very life of their unions, the maritime strikers nevertheless have been extending the hand of solidarity to two other striking unions.

The Optical Workers have accepted the offer of the maritime workers for aid on the picket lines.

The over 500 United Textil Workers Union strikers in four bag factories—the Bemis, Ames-Harris, Pacific Diamond and Co-operative have been getting hot coffee from the I.L.A. for the bag workers' picket lines at night.

The bag workers' picket lines are on the job day and night. The United Textile Workers have opened up headquarters at 734 Harrison St. Demands are now narrowed down to 40-hour week, average 15% wage increase; time and half for overtime and union recognition.

CONGRESS OF SOVIET RAPS NAZI LEADERS

Litvinov Cites Anti-Soviet War Pact of Japan, Germany

(Our next issue will reprint Joseph Stalin's speech on the new Soviet Constitution, delivered to the All-Union Congress of Soviets—send a money order for your bundle at once—only 1½ cents per copy.)

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union has sympathy and love for the German people, but hate for the murderous leaders who oppress them, declared V. Molotov, president of the Council of Commissars, at the 8th All-Union Congress of Soviets, last Sunday.

Nazi Cannibals

"Nazi leaders have well-earned their appellation of 'modern cannibals,'" said Molotov.

"The Nazi attitude is one of barbarism and cruelty. These Fascists are destroying culture and advocating monstrous racial theories."

Maxim Litvinov, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, charged that Germany and Japan were joined in a secret military alliance to launch war which would spread to all continents, in connection

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

MOTHERS STILL PICKETING WPA OFFICES IN L.A.

LOS ANGELES. — With two thousand mothers still laid off the sewing project, the picket line instituted by the Workers' Alliance continued at WPA headquarters.

That 10-20 percent of the workers on six specialized federal projects here will be fired also seemed a certainty last week.

As Federal Theaters headquarters, officials took steps toward what is believed to be a move toward a mass layoff. Officials on this project and on the music project declared that while they had no official notice to reduce rolls, they were almost certain orders would arrive shortly.

Theater Workers Act

Some 250 theater workers met last week at the Mayan theater and took steps toward organizing actors, electricians, playwrights, stagehands, stage carpenters, ushers and all others below the rank of supervisor, to work for "solution of economic problems and the furtherance of artistic aims."

Hugh Harlan, local writers' project head, said he received orders two weeks ago not to take on adidtional workers.

A meeting of federal project workers and professional union groups which have members on government projects, is expected to be called to mobilize opposition against any dismissals.

Jobless Fight For WPA Wage Raise

SAN FRANCISCO. — Workers Alliance officials announced here last Saturday they would appeal to state W.P.A. officials their demand for a raise in wages to 75 cents an hour.

City and county officials with whom the Alliance leaders met Friday, set a wage scale 65 cents an hour. City WPA officials conceeded the workers' right to a 10 percent increase over-write provided by the government to meet living costs in certain areas where a higher cost of living makes the WPA wage scale inadequate.

SPAIN YOUTH DELEGATES

NEW YORK. — Three representatives of the Spanish Youth Front will be here soon to appeal for food and medical supplies.

BE ASSURED OF OUR VIGILANCE --FRENCH WIRE

Stirring Cable to East Coast Seamen; Latter Sign 2 Lines; Mexican Union's Boycott Stands

"We have received your cablegram and be assured of our vigilance. We shall notify all ports—Loriot, secertary of Federation." These stirring words flashed across the Atlantic by cable, after the East Coast strike strategy committee had asked a boycott of American ships by the French Federation of Port and Dock Workers.

NEW YORK—The signing of agreements with the striking East Coast seamen by the Trans-Oceanic and Prudential Steamship companies is a glowing testimonial to the effectiveness of he strike, in which 11,079 pickets are registered in New York alone. The agreements, running until May 1, 1938, grant Pacific Coast conditions to all seagoing crafts.

"Securing these contracts constitutes the birth of the Maritime Federation of the East

JOE CURRAN

Coast," Joseph Curran, chairman of the New York Strike Strategy Committee, said.

"It represents a complete victory for the striking seamen as well as a devastating repudiation of the discredited leadership of the International Seamen's Union. We have driven our first wedge into the ranks of the ship lines, and others are being prepared."

The agreements provide for an eight-hour day, cash payment for overtime and employment of men at hiring halls controlled by unions. Minimum monthly wage scales include $70 for stewards,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Radio Men Resist Copeland Act

SAN FRANCISCO.—The American Radio Telegraphists Assn. Local 3, has served notice that its members will not comply with "unfair and discriminatory" sections of the Copeland Act.

Decision to that effect was made in a resolution adopted by the radio operators. The radio men called on all other maritime unions to take similar action.

The ARTA members pledge themselves not to accept either continuous discharge books or certificates of service and efficiency, which are provided for under the Copeland Act and which are designed as blacklisting measures.

Severe disciplinary measures will be taken against any union member violating the pledge. The Copeland Act was blasted as not providing for collective bargaining or protecting seamen's constitutional rights.

Sections of the Act were called "fascist and undemocratic."

ASK SPAIN PROTEST

WASHINGTON.—Hundreds of Americans eminent in art, letters, labor, education and the church have wired President Roosevelt in Buenos Ayres to voice the indignation of the American people at Spanish fascist atrocities.

MASS PARADE AND MEETINGS ON WEST COAST

Maritime Unions in Big March Next Saturday in S.F.

SAN FRANCISCO — "Something the people of San Francisco have never seen before!" Having mass picketed the Standard Oil Building, in protest against the Modesto frameup, and the Matson Building, the maritime unions will next hold a great mass parade up Market street on Saturday afternoon, December 5th.

The big parade will culminate in a mass meeting at Civic Center, in Marshall Square.

Banners, floats and other devices depicting the justice of the maritime unions' demands, showing how the shipowners are blocking peace on the waterfront, will feature the parade.

Big Dec. 8 Mass Meet

Then on Tuesday night, December 8, will come another big public mass meeting (in Civic Auditorium) under the auspices of the Joint Maritime Strike Committee, to which the entire public will be invited.

Thomas G. Plant, chairman of the shipowners coast committee, or some representative" preferably of the Dollar, Matson, or American-Hawaiian Lines has been invited to speak at the Dec. 8 mass meeting.

A representative of the Shipping Merchants Assn. has also been invited to address the meeting. The Association has been invited to sit in at negotiations and make up their own minds as to who is blocking settlement.

Swayne-Hoyt Halt Warehouse Peace

SAN FRANCISCO.—With the grocery warehousemen now back at work, Swayne and Hoyt, big shipping company, is reported by union men to be holding up settlement of the strike still going on in public, cold storage and grain and feed warehouses.

Swayne and Hoyt control one of the largest houses—the San Francisco Warehouse.

This concern is one of the four also preventing a settlement of the strike of 39,000 maritime workers.

Warehouse owners have been turning over names of employees to Lee Holman, discredited former ILA official, who wants to form ILA company unions.

Conferences have been resumed between public, grain, and cold storage employers and the Warehousemen's Union. The 70 cent rate under which grocery warehousemen settled is reported under discussion.

BLACK LEGION CASE

TOLEDO. — Asst. Prosecutor Rhinefort has asked the Dept. of Labor to investigate industrial interests' connected with the Black Legion.

TESTIMONY IN KING FRAMEUP BEING TAKEN

Jury Picked At Last From Panel Selected By Employers

OAKLAND — Joseph Boyle, third mate on the "Pt. Lobos," has been paid $175 a month by Swayne & Hoyt ever since he landed in San Francisco last September 10th, he testified on the stand last night in the trial of Earl King, Ernest Ramsay and Frank Conners at Oakland.

Boyle's regular salary as third mate amounts to only $130 a month.

Since the strike started, he has been receiving the same sum regularly, to stay in Oakland awaiting the trial, he declared. When asked why he was being paid that money he said he didn't know—"the money just came. I made no arrangements with anyone for it."

When attorneys for the defense questioned him as to whether the payments would stop as soon as the trial was over he shouted out "No!"

OAKLAND — Witnesses obviously coached in advance by the prosecution opened the testimony against the four framed maritime workers Monday. H. D. Manbert, Alameda police officer, glibly recognized the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

OVER 1500 JOIN UNION IN STRIKE OF CELERY MEN

STOCKTON BULLETIN
(By Wire)

Sunday picket line tried crack barricade, met by threats of violence and drawn guns. Sheriff Odell arrested Bert Hoover, picket captain, at point of gun. Four other pickets were arrested. Deputies tried to arrest Ambrose, strike chairman, Militant action of pickets prevented this, although deputies were aiming guns at pickets. On Monday, 31 were arrested 23 released, 8 held on trespassing charge. Deputies picked leaders to arrest. Pickets photographed, abused and forced to walk 12 miles to Stockton. Spreading of the strike is being considered. Growers issued false statement on union demands claiming closed shop and hiring hall are issues. The Labor Council passed a hot celery resolution.

STOCKTON.—23 of 31 celery strike pickets arrested Monday at Terminous were released and 8 held on charges of "trespass. These arrests make a total of of 54 pickets arrested so far in the strike.

STOCKTON.—Over 1500 workers have joined the Stockton Agricultural Workers Union since the beginning of the strike of 2000 celery workers. Membership is now about 2000.

Despite the fact that employers' and police barricades are still up at the Terminous region, strike center, and new barricades are up on Kings Road, picketing continues, with Filipinos, whites, Negroes and Mexicans solid. All of these are represented on the strike committee.

This holds true also in face of the stiff anti-picketing ordinance. Picketing is solid in the Sacramento area, where hundreds of celery workers have joined the strike, in Isleton, etc.

Practically all the Filipinos are out. Members of the ILA and Bargemen's Union are helping picket and turn back celery trucks. President Mahaffey of the Central Labor Council, who is also a State Federation vice-president and ILA leader is giving the full cooperation of the Council.

The Japanese Assn. has been a chief instrument in supplying scabs, and a boycott has been instituted against the business of Japanese scabherders. Vigilantes have appeared on the scene, 100 of them having been deputized.

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MASS MEETS, PARADES; BIG UNION HELP

Steam Schooner Operators Demanding Officers Withdraw Pickets, Try to Dictate Union Policy

SAN FRANCISCO—Because steam schooner operators insisted that members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots withdraw from the picket lines pending negotiations, a conference

MEMBERS OF the strike committee pass out news of the strike to members of the freighter Oswego, as the vessel anchors in the roadstead off Long Beach, Calif. There are over 60 strike-bound ships in the harbor of Los Angeles alone, with all maritime crafts soldily united in the joint strike maritime committee for San Pedro.

between that union and the steam schooner owners broke off abruptly.

Operators demanded also that masters be placed aboard the ships.

The steam schooner operators were charged with offering the masters the old agreement which forces on the officers a 12-hour day, 84-hour week. (See page 2 for Masters, Mates and Pilots statement).

The Masters, Mates and Pilots said the steam schooner operators demands constituted interference with the affairs of a trade union.

This came after the Marine Cooks and Stewards had received agreement for the following terms on the steam schooners:

8-hour day in 12; $10 monthly wage increase; minimum scale of $62.50-$105 a month; hiring hall; increased manning scales to be determined later.

Harry Bridges addressed large mass meetings in Seattle on Monday and in Portland Tuesday.

SAN FRANCISCO. — The San Francisco Central Labor Council has gone on record as demanding that ship subsidies be withheld from the Pacific Coast shipowners until the fundamental demands of the unions are met.

The Council, after some resistance by a few reactionaries, also adopted a resolution that it issue a "ringing statement of support for the maritime strikers." The latter resolution was introduced by Machinists Lodge 68 delegates.

Condemn Holman

The Council further went on record as condemning Lee J. Holman, discredited former I.L.A. official here, for his attempts to set up a company union.

Harry Bridges expressed the opinion of all rank and file maritime workers and all honest labor officials, when he scathingly denounced the sabotage of both the East and West Coast maritime strikes by Joseph P. Ryan, international president of the I.L.A.

Thanking the unions which have so generously donated to the support of the maritime strike, Bridges said that "the support we've been getting from unions not near the waterfront is far better than that of our own international officials. These men are going out of their way to break the strike, as far as the West Coast is concerned."

Ryan is Blasted

Although the Masters, Mates and Pilots, who have declared a national strike, and the Marine

SOLIDARITY STONE WALL TO SHIPPERS

$10,000 to Strikers From Laborers; Car Men Give $1800

SAN FRANCISCO — Stirring financial support for the maritime strike has been steadily gathering momentum, but the Laborers' Union, Local 261, has topped them all so far.

Grateful for the aid given them in organizing by the maritime unions in building their union, the Laborers have set aside $10,000 for the maritime strike, to be used at any time the maritime union strikers want the money. The Laborers have given $1000 of this money to the strike relief already. After the first $10,000 is used up, there's another $10,000 of the Laborers' money waiting for the maritime unions, Local 261 announces.

Division 1004 of the Street Carmen has voted $1800 for the maritime strikers.

The Ferryboatmen's Union has donated $1000.

Other latest donations include: $250 from Typographical Union Local 21; $100 a week for 10 weeks from Miscellaneous Culinary Workers local 1120, $500 from the Bakers' local, $100 a week from the Bookbinders, $200 from the Moulders, $100 from the Waitresses.

Oil Workers Union in Long Beach has given $250 to the strikers.

Herndon Meet Takes Place in S. F. on Dec. 9

Angelo Herndon will speak at the Irish-American Hall, 454 Valencia St. (near Sixteenth), on Wednesday, Dec. 9 at 8 p.m. The Herndon meeting, originally scheduled for December 8 at Building Trades Temple, was postponed in support of the Maritime Mass Meeting on that night at Civic Auditorium.

Labor Defense Provides Thanksgiving

Families of Citrus Strike Prisoners Aided

LOS ANGELES.—For the first time in months, families of six prisoners arrested during last summer's citrus strike were well fed when the International Labor Defense here sent turkeys and funds to poverty-stricken Hick's Camp for Thanksgiving Day.

Living in a settlement of citrus workers, where conditions are at a starvation level even in the picking season, the families are faced with relief authorities working in connivance with growers on a policy of deportation or starvation.

In spite of the fact that children of these families were born in the U.S. and in some cases the mothers, also, relief officials are determined to ship them off to Mexico while their fathers remain behind in prison for their activities in trying to secure a decent standad of living.

That the Mexican workers are not taking this persecution lying down is shown by the establishment of an I.L.D. branch at Jimtown, a community near Whittier where the workers are forced to live in tumbled-down shacks in the heart of one of the richest agricultural districts in the world.

These workers, with the help of the I.L.D., are also opening a recreation hall to be called the Workers' Cultural Center.

'WARRIORS'-L.A. FASCIST BUNCH CHECKED A BIT

Floods of Protest Force Curb on New Racket

LOS ANGELES — Plans to reap a financial harvest from his budding Fascist organization were nipped here when Carl M. Kron, self-styled commander of the American Warriors of the United States, Inc., was warned by the board of the Social Service Commission to cease any fund raising in the guise of philanthropy, according to Anna B. Smith, manager of the social service department.

Following floods of protests against the racketeering, Fascist organization, a hearing was called before the commission representatives of the California Intelligence Service Bureau, the Seventeenth District American Legion and the Los Angeles Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars, spoke against the so-called American Warriors seeking aid in behalf of veterans as a reflection on the veterans.

However, many individual members of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars declare that the officials of these bodies do not object to the Fascist tendencies of the Warriors so much as they resent Krone's poaching on their special preserves.

Krone denied that fund raising was the object of the organization but admitted attempts had been made to raise enough money to pay off debts already incurred.

He said the corporation seeks to "train persons to participate in the 1940 elections."

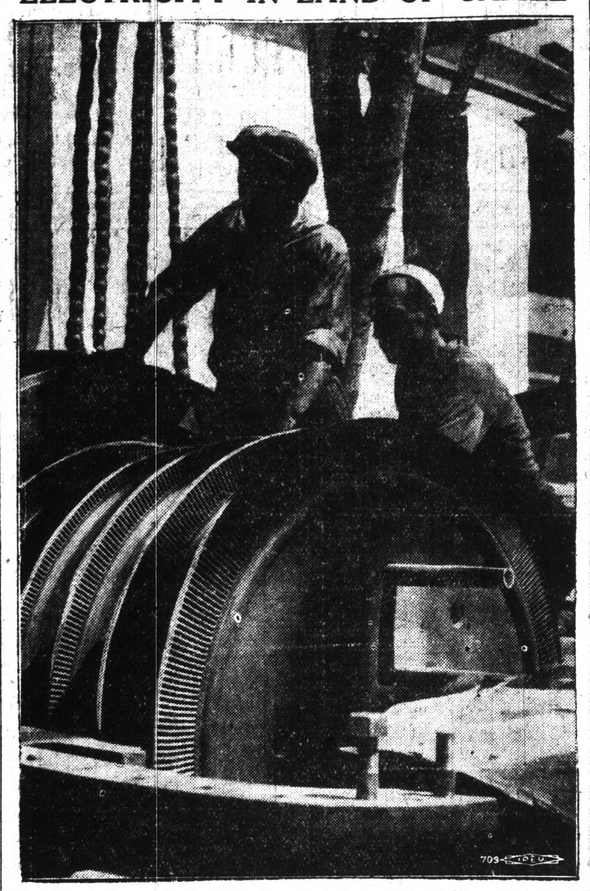
For weeks the American Warriors, Inc., ran want ads in the Hearst Examiner and the Los Angeles Times calling for "red blooded Americans" to stamp out Communism and assuring applicants of high wages.

Interviews for jobs were carried on with implications of sudden wealth, if only the applicant had a burning hatred for the Communists and a lack of curiosity concerning the mechanism of the organization.

Job seekers were told small deposits were required after they had been put through three secret "cycles" which would acquaint them with the work to be done.

Indications of the anti-labor nature of the organization were revealed when members of the office force carried on subtle agitation against "radicals" in trade unions.

ELECTRICITY IN LAND OF CAMEL



BRINGING ELECTRICITY to the ancient land of the camel! Soviet workers erecting a turbine at Chirchickstroi, off in Central Asia near Tashkent, capital of Uzebistan. Bringing electricity to this far-off area, the project will produce more power than the famous hydro-electric station at Dnieprostry (which is the world's second largest power dam.)

GALLAGHER IN PARTIAL WIN

State Bar Forced To Drop 3 Charges

LOS ANGELES—Mass pressure forced the State Bar Association disciplinary committee last week to drop three of four charges placed against Leo Gallagher, famous labor attorney, by reactionary forces.

The charges were based on charges by Gallagher last summer before the primary elections against incumbent Superior Judge Crum, as follows:

All Charges Provable

That Crum cast aside every rule of decency in trial of labor cases, that he deliberately falsified a statement on appeal in order to deprive the defendants of the opportunity of obtaining justice in the higher courts, that Crum is a disgrace to the judiciary, and that he throws every rule of equity and decency to the winds.

Of these charges, all were thrown out except the charge by Gallagher that Crum deliberately falsified a statement on appeal, which is being used against Gallagher.

Following two weeks of bombarding the state bar with letters, postcards, telegrams and phone calls protesting the action against Gallagher and demanding a public hearing, more than 500 persons packed the entrance to the Rowan Building and overflowed onto the street and sidewalks at the hour scheduled for Gallagher to appear before the star chamber proceedings."

Mass Protests

Of more than a dozen attorneys who accompanied Gallagher to the preliminary investigation, only Herbert Ganahl and Clore Warne were permitted into the secret session.

The dsciplinary committee—Howard Sheppard, chairman, John Clock and Raymond G. Thomson — instructed Gallagher he must file offers of proof and statements on December 8th.

Greeted by resounding cheers of the crowd who had waited more than two hours before the "Red Squad"-guarded building, Gallagher thanked the people for their solidarity, in a short speech.

Repeal of Anti-Picket Law To Go On Ballot in S.F.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Acting as a Committee of the Whole, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors voted unanimously Nov. 30 to submit the anti-picketing ordinance to the electorate at the next special election.

This action was taken after a large number of union spokesmen and others had taken the floor to argue for submission, and a number of employers' representatives had spoken against the proposal.

Among the spokesmen for the measure were representatives of the Newspaper Guild, District Council 2 of the Maritime Federation, Culinary Unions, I.L.A., Inter-Professional Association, Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Communist Party, American League Against War and Fascism, American Civil liberties Union, and others.

These speakers emphasized that the right to picket was the heart of the question of the right to strike and collective bargaining; that the question of force, brought up by opponents of picketing, was always instigated by the employers; that the supervisors had no other recourse, as elected representatives of the people, than to submit the measure to the people for action.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Hotel Association, Down-Town Association, and other employers' groups urged the board to act negatively on the proposal, putting forward the arguments that "sleeping dogs should be let lie," and that repeal of this ordinance would scare business houses away from San Francisco. Among those speaking for the employers was Mr. Peoples, representing the Negro Cnamber of Commerce.

Although the Communist Party was among the first to present its credentials requesting the floor, Lawrence Ross, representing the Party, was called on late, allowed only one minute, then cut off. His protests to be heard on an equal basis with others were overruled by the Board.

Testimony Starts In King Trial

(Continued From Page One)

clothes worn by George Alberts when he and another officer went to the Point Lobos on the day of Alberts' death to remove the body.

Under cross examination by Attorneys George Anderson and Myron Harris he admitted having gone over his testimony in advance with representatives of the District Attorney's office.

Joseph Boyle, third mate of the ship at the time of Alberts' death, gave obviously well-rehearsed answers to all prosecution questions, declaring he saw the defendant Wallace on the ship a few minutes before the body was discovered. It was apparent that despite a night session, Boyle would not be cross-examined before Tuesday morning.

District Attorney Earl Warren personally assumed charge of the questioning of the physician who conducted the autopsy, Dr. O. D. Hamlin. After Alberts' wounds had been thoroughly described by the physician, Warren insisted on making the trial a gruesome one by going over the same testimony through the introduction of pictures of the body. Defense objections to this and objections on at least twenty other occasions were overruled by Judge Frank M. Ogden.

OAKLAND — Presentation of the framed testimony against Earl King, Ernset G. Ramsay, Frank J. Conner and George Wallace of the Marine Firemen's Union started Monday.

The four are unjustly accused of the murder of Chief Engineer George W. Alberts of the Swayne and Hoyt steamship Point Lobos aboard the vessel in Alameda harbor last March 22nd.

A jury of six men and six women was finally selected Friday after ten days of examination of prospective jurors selected by three banks and "various industrial plants."

Deputy District Attorney Charles D. Wehr, as soon as the jury was picked, outlined the case as he and District Attorney Earl Warren have built it.

Jury Is Locked Up

Superior Judge Frank M. Ogden, former deputy district attorney under Warren, locked up the jury for the duration of the trial. It is the first time in six years that a jury has been locked up, courthouse sources said.

Judge Ogden also announced that sessions will begin at 9:30 each morning and will be held on Saturdays in an effort to finish by Christmas. It was expected, however, that the trial will take at least six weeks.

The daily newspapers, ignoring most of the time the fact that the case is another labor frameup, nevertheless tacitly admitted its significance by assigning their ace reporters to the trial.

The courtroom was packed every day during the relatively quiet period of juror examination. It is likely that capacity crowds will continue to attend —many of the spectators are striking members of the maritime unions.

A total of 164 prospective jurors was examined before the 12 persons to hear the "evidence" were finally seated. Two alternate jurors were also picked.

Alameda Laundry Strike Averted by Promise of Demands

OAKLAND.—Laundry employers avoided a strike of 985 Alameda County union members by promising to meet workers' demands of a 40-cents an hour minimum wage, 44-hour week and a closed shop. The Laundry Workers Union officials gave the employers to understand, however, that the union will strike on Wednesday if demands are not met.

LOS ANGELES POLICE ARE USED AGAINST MARINE, TEAMSTERS UNIONS AT SCHOOL KIDS EXPENSE

Lack of Protection for Safety Against Traffic, Which Is Proper Duty For Police Paid by Citizens

LOS ANGELES—The hundreds of Los Angeles policemen who have been diverted to the waterfront against the strikers are there at the expense of Los Angeles school children, whose safety they should be looking out for.

How police on the waterfront at the school children's expense is shown in a letter to parents of children of the Trinity School, isgned by Jessie B. Wickersham, principal.

Children's Safety Neglected

The letter says in part:

The matter of the traffic officer at San Pedro and 38th Sts., who is not at the crossing to help the children who are dismissed at 4:10 and 4:40, has been taken up with a number of Departments, who has charge of assigning the W.P.A. officers, and they say it is impossible to make any change in the officer's time. Therefore, it will be necessary to constantly caution the children to take care of themselves at that time. We will do everything we can and I am sure you will help us to train the children to take care of themselves while crossing the street.

A letter from a Los Angeles citizen to the Western Worker comments on this:

Friends:

In connection with the maritime situation, I wish to call your attention to how our helpless children are left exposed to traffic hazards, while our police are at the command of the shipowners. The enclosed letter from the principal, where our children are attending school, explains the situation. I myself have contacted the councilman of our district and he has promised so faithfully to remedy the wrong, but he did nothing either. The parents of children involved, and others are indignant about this matter and are planning to "do something." We notice, regular uniformed policemen watch the safety of school children where the better-to-do live. In our section we can not even get a W.P.A. crossing watchman for the afternoon. Please advise us through your column what we should do.

C. P.

The WESTERN WORKER urges this citizen to get other citizens to join in a petition to the City Council, demanding the recall of police from the waterfront, where the strikers are conducting their picketing peacefully, and the placing of the police in one of the duties for which the citizens pay them: safeguarding children's lives from traffic.

The full force of the Harbor District contingent of the Los Angeles police force has been directed against the activities of the Teamsters' Union here and in Long Beach, as Capt. "Red" Hynes, prompted by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and the Los Angeles Times promised truck operators he would provide police guards for all trucks attempting to run the Union's picket line.

Hynes, in charge of the waterfront police army, is well known as the most vicious anti-labor police thug in the city's history.

The trucks driven by scab drivers are being routed over certain police-guarded roads and are being convoyed by motorcycle police and police cars.

However, there is one force the police seem to be unable to cope with. That is the fact that non-union drivers are signing up with the union at the rate of 200 a day.

The waterfront situation, meanwhile, continued quiet, with the Waterfront Employers' Association denying that it intends to bring in strikebreakers in the "immediate future."

Fight Segregation Of Mexican Kids

OXNARD. — After reactionary officials proposed segregating Mexican children from American pupils here and isolating them in a small frame school nearly three miles out of town, 400 Spanish-speaking workers met here last week in U.P.B.M.I. Hall to protest and to plan a campaign against segregation.

The meeting's chairman, a reactionary, tried to prevent International Labor Defense representatives from speaking, but was overruled by the audience.

A storm of applause greeted the statement that the I.L.D. could be relied upon to support any move against racial discrimination.

Another meeting was planned for Sunday, November 29th, with I.L.D. speakers invited.

CONGRESS OF SOVIET RAPS NAZI LEADERS

Litvinov Cites Anti-Soviet War Pact of Japan, Germany

(Continued From Page One)

with the publicly announced German-Japanese "anti-Communist" agreement.

Pact for Robber War

"I can say with knowledge and full responsibility for my statement," said Litvinov, "that 15 months of negotiation by the Japanese military attache with German diplomats has resulted in this secret pact.

"Within 48 hours after the pact was signed two considerable violations of the Soviet border occurred. But the invaders did not realize who was guarding our Far Eastern frontiers.

"The Soviet Union wants no partners and no blocs, it simply offers cooperation for peace. It can give more than it receives."

Italy Joins Japan

"We know there now exists a bloc between Italy and Germany on one hand and Germany and Japan on the other. We have authentic information that Italy proposed to Japan conclusion of an agreement similar to that existing between Japan and Germany as described in the press."

Speaking on Spain, Litvinov said: "Our enemies say we want to establish a Communist regime in Spain and then annex it as a federated republic. Only simpletons would believe this because then we would have postponed this congress until such time as we could have included Spain as the twelfth federated republic of the Soviet Union.

Nazis, Italy in Spain

Litvinov said Franco and his Fascist aides would not have dared rise against the Spanish republic "unless they had preliminary promises of support from Fascist countries.

"Franco recruited Moroccans and other foreign elements which he could not have transported to Spain without help from German and Italian planes and ships."

Nazi Pigs

A Ukrainian proverb brought up to date summed up the Soviet attitude towards the Nazis. Said Chairman Lubchenko of the People's Commissariat of Ukrainia:

"It is not the fate of pigs to raise their heads to the sky and it is not the fate of Hitler to rummage in our garden."

"In the plans of the Fascist bloc," said Lubchenko, "a special place has been set aside for the Soviet Ukraine. The dismemberment of the Ukraine from the Soviet Union for the purpose of weakening the U. S. S. R., the liquidation and destruction of Soviet power—such is the program of international Fascism."

Worker Praises Constitution

The Stakhanovite worker from Leningrad, Smetanin, exclaimed:

"Allow me as a worker to declare from this tribune that all that is written in the Stalinist Constitution are facts, facts facts. I proudly vote for this Constitution!"

G. M. Krutov, leader in the Far Eastern Province, warned Japan that a crushing blow will await any attack by the Japanese armies.

"If the planes of the German Fascsits threaten our country, woe unto them," declared Corps Commander Krhipin, assistant commander of the Red Army air forces.

Defending Land or Socialism

"Germany says she will have 70,000 flyers in the near future. "We answer we will have at least 100,000. It is not a fantastic figure. The Society for Preparedness and Defense alone will graduate 800 pilots in 1936.

"We are not afraid of aerial armament by capitalistic countries. We have forged our own powerful airfleet.

"A year ago Marshall Tukhachevsky reported to the 7th Congress a 330 per cent increase in army aviation in four years. Today the number of planes is more than four times that in 1932. We have hundreds of new planes with a speed of 450 kilometers (300 miles) per hour.

Seven thousand planes will soon be ready to defend the Soviet Union.

Marcelino Pascua, Spanish Ambassador, spoke to the Congress assailing Fascism for its "contempt for peace" policy.

MOSCOW—The U.S.S.R. has documentary proof that Japan and Germany have a military pact against the Soviet Union, declared Pravda, organ of the Communist Party.

"The Japanese government has had opportunity to convince itself that if the Soviet government declared it possessed reliable information about the pact it also had opportunity to prove it by documentary evidence," said Pravda.

I.L.A. Stand On Labor Party

In its report on a Labor Party printed in the last issue of the Western Worker, International Longshoremen's Association Local 38-79 adopted the following recommendations:

Oct. 21, 1936

The Committee submits the following recommendations on the accompanying report for your consideration:

1. That this report be published in the Pacific Coast Longshoreman and the Voice of the Federation for the information of the general membership.

2. That Local 38-79 endorse the program and objectives of Labor's Non-Partisan League as herein stated.

3. That the present committee be enlarged, and empowered to contact other unions and union officials for an informal conference to discuss ways and means to further the program of Labor's Non-Partisan League for independent political action by labor after the elections.

4. That the committee keep in communication with the committee headed by Brother Gorman and with Major Berry, President of Labor's Non-Partisan League, in order to be informed on the developments throughout the country.

French Unions Wire East Coast

(Continued From Page One

$65 for ordinary seamen, $90 for able-bodied seamen, $90 for oilers and watertenders, $80 for firemen and $70 for wipers.

Joseph P. Ryan, I.L.A. international president, is failing in his attempts to force Brooklyn I.L.A. members through picket lines.

Local 808 of the I.L.A. struck in Brooklyn, rather than unload the "Henry Grove" and other ships picketed by striking seamen.

It is known that Ryan was requested by the International Mercantile Marine to stop the strike of ships' officers. Ryan is on the grill for ordering I.L.A. men through the officers' pickets.

Ryan further acted for the shipowners in threatening reprisals against French ships after members of the French Dock and Harbor Workers' Union struck rather than work American ships.

The French unions are continuing to boycott the American ships, reports from Havre, Marseilles and other French ports state.

Ryan also wired the C.R.O.M., discredited and feeble reactionary trade union organization in Mexico, to load American ships which the Mexican Confederation of Workers has ordered boycotted.

The C.R.O.M. has less than 10,000 members, the Mexican Confederation of Workers close to 500,000.

Ryan's threat to have I.L.A. men strike against French ships here in reprisal for the French dock workers' aid to the American seamen is regarded as a bluff here, but such action is regarded as such to result in a strike of I.L.A. men for real demands.

The Export liner Excambion was finally worked in Marseilles after officers had shown the union that the vessel left her home port before the American strike took effect.

Joseph Curran reported that many seamen had volunteered to load and work French ships if Ryan carries through his threat.

The Seamen's Strike Committee, the Masters, Mates and Pilots, the Radio Telegraphists and the Marine Engineers will now act as a single unit in the strike on the East and Gulf Coasts.

This is the foreshadowing of a militant Maritime Federation of the East Coast.

New officials of the Marine Firemen's Union, who were elected to replace the discredited reactionaries, have been installed after denial of an injunction to the I.S.U. officials.

Boston is threatened by a general maritime strike, including longshoremen. More than 800 licensed officers are out there; about the same number in Philadelphia, and 500 in Baltimore.

With the new rank and officials in office in the Marine Firemen's Union, a national strike call is being prepared. This is the first unlicensed national organization to call a national strike.

MASTERS, MATES, PILOTS TELL WHY MEET WITH THE SCHOONER OWNERS BROKE OFF ABRUPTLY

Operators Demanded Pickets Be Withdrawn And Again Merely Offered the 12-Hour Day, 84-Hour Week

SAN FRANCISCO—The Masters, Mates and Pilots organization, charging an attempt by steam schooner owners to interfere with union affairs, explained the break-up of a conference with that group in the following statement:

"Negotiations for the settlement of the strike in the shipping industry ran into another complete deadlock at a meeting between the committee representing the Masters, Mates and Pilots' West Coast Local No. 90 and the committee representing Ship Owners' Association of the Pacific Coast.

Old Stand

"The same committee of steam schooner owners, which reached a complete agreement with the unlicensed personnel, presented an unyielding and uncompromising attitude to the licensed deck officers' committee. They first demanded that the masters of the ships be taken off the picket line and ordered back to the ships 'whenever in the opinion of the ship owner the safety of a vessel demanded such a term.'

"When they were finally induced to get into the negotiations by Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady, the steam schooner owners' committee merely reiterated their former stand that the old agreement be renewed for another year. This meant that they refused the licensed deck officers' adjustments in the wages and conditions similar to those which have been granted to the unlicensed personnel.

"It further meant that they insisted on continuing the 12-hour day on some ships, a practice which is contrary to the law which takes effect on December 24, but they explained that it was their intention to fight the new law in the courts, and that in the meantime they would expect the licensed deck officers to work 12 hours a day and 84 hours a week.

"The committee representing the licensed deck officers made the following comment: 'We regret very much this sudden and somewhat startling change of position on the part of the steam schooner owners. Surely there is no reason to insist on licensed deck officers working 12 hours when men under them are granted the 8-hour day. We can see no reason, moreover, why our members should be denied the improvements in the form of wage adjustments and working conditions which have been granted to the unlicensed personnel. We are anxious to settle the strike by all honorable means, but peace cannot be bought at the sacrifice of justice and equity. We trust that the steam schooner owners will be willing to resume the negotiations in a more amiable frame of mind than they displayed this morning.'

"The committee representing the Masters, Mates and Pilots' West Coast Local No. 90 consisted of Secretary E. B. O'Grady, Captain George Charlot, president; Captain A. C. Richardson, Captain E. Crabtree, Captain H. Van Nieuwemhuysen and H. P. Melnikow, director, Pacific Coast Labor Bureau."

Suspension Stands, Says William Green After AFL Meet

(Continued From Page One)

(which minus the resigned CIO members is practically entirely reactionary) was reelected.

Frank Morrison, arch-reactionary secretary of the A.F.L., a post he has held for 40 years. With him 15 reactionary vice-presidents were reelected.

Denver was chosen as the 1937 convention city.

While the executive council's committee of three was claiming to be seeking peace negotiations with the CIO, William Green stated:

"I am certain that the Council would not lift the suspension of the ten Committee for Industrial Orfganization Unions before an agreement to end their movement is reached," President William Green said after the council had discussed the split in the ranks of American labor.

Continuation of the suspension was voted at the convention.

MARINE LABOR BRINGS FACTS TO THE PUBLIC

Mass Parades and Big Meetings Are Part of Plan

(Continued From Page One)

Engineers members have shut off the steam, "our worthy president (Ryan) has devised methods of loading ships without steam.

"One of these days we hope to remove them all," said Bridges. This statement was loudly applauded.

Bridges told of the signing of an agreement with the federal government, through Colonel Ohlson, manager of the Alaska Railroad, calling for the manning of chartered ships by union men for shipping of food and medical supplies from Seattle to Alaska.

Alaska Question

Bridges stated that the government will grant all the demands of the maritime unions in running such vessels. Ships are not to be chartered from any company struck by the unions.

The longshoremen will work on the basis of their present agreement, with full preferential hiring, 5 cents an hour wage increase for straight time and 10 cents increase for overtime.

"Although there is a clause which states that the agreement is not to be regarded as a precedent for arriving at a settlement with the shipowners, for the government's protection, nevertheless the government thus recognizes the demands of the strikers as reasonable, and was willing to grant the strikers beyond what they were asking for."

Bridges stated that the same agreement is possible regarding Hawaii, although up to date no definite proposals along this line have been made of the unions.

"The East and Gulf Coast strike is very effective despite the statements and actions of the shipowners and those union officials collaborating with them," said Bridges.

"The East Coast seamen cabled the French dockers for support and got it, while our international president (Ryan) is willing to work ships on strike in this country.

"He has threatened to retaliate against the French unions by striking French ships in American ports. That's dangerous stuff."

Bridges stated the West Coast unions have cabled marine unions in Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Holland for similar support as the French unions have given and as the English unions are reported ready to give.

On Penalties

Bridges paid his respects to and criticized the newspapers which have embarked on a campaign regarding port committees and penalties. "We have the machinery to take care of penalties," he said. "Our agreement at present, of which we are asking renewal, is that all longshoremen must work as ordered. In addition the employers insist that the longshoremen be penalized, meaning that when a man has a dispute as to working conditions, they can claim the man didn't work as ordered. We might consider establishing penalties but we ask certain working conditions and standards be set up, violations of which will be penalized. If we agreed to penalties as some newspapers advocate, any longshoreman who sticks up for union rules could be ordered to do any work, however unsafe.

"We might be willing to agree to penalties providing the rules provide penalties for the shipowners too.

"If we get standard load limits and working conditions we'll consider penalties.

ENDING A PRETENSE

BERLIN.—Leading Nazi Party officials state that on Jan. 30 Hitler will dissolve the Reichstag for good and substitute a "senior council."

A Special Maritime Strike Page of News and Features

The Pacific Coast Maritime Strike, What It Is and Isn't

Western Worker Begins Serial Publication of Pamphlet Issued by International Longshoremen's Association, Local 38-79

(Published By Permission Publicity Committee, I.L.A. Local 38-79)

MARITIME STRIKE!

Once again, as these lines are being written, those words are blazoned in headlines across the country. Again, as in 1934, ships lie idle in the harbor. Again winches are silent, the bustle along the waterfront is stilled.

WHY?

Is it because, as the shipowners would have the public believe, maritime workers are trouble-makers—men who enjoy strife for the sake of strife, men so blind that they are ready to sacrifice thousands of dollars in wages that they so sorely need, merely for a little excitement? Is it because the workers are so "unreasonable" that they want everything their own way?

No honest, fair-minded citizen who is willing to look facts in the face will believe such charges. Workers do not strike for the pure joy of striking or for petty ends. The reason is very easy to understand. Workers for the most part, live from hand to mouth—from necessity, not from choice. Unlike the shipowners, they do not have great reserves of capital piled up to tide them over a strike crisis. When work stops, they do not face a mere decrease in dvidends. They face th eloss of the elementary necessities of life, food, shelter and frequently health—not only for themselves, but also for their wives and children.

For this simple reason, workers strike only as a last resort and only out of sheer desperation. In 1934 on the waterfront, it was the desperation that arose from unendurable conditions—conditions so bad that thousands of workers preferred to face machine guns rather than continue to endure them.

In 1936, while other crafts, whose conditions were not appreciably bettered in 1934, are striking because of the same desperation which originally stirred the longshoremen to action, the situation is somewhat altered so far as the I.L.A. itself is concerned. The desperation of the longshoremen today arises from the fact that every gain made in 1934 is now endangered by the demands of the shipowners.

Who Is Unreasonable?

It is easy to show that it is a certain group of large shipowners and not the maritime workers who are "unreasonable" and who precipitated the 1936 strike. Shortly before this strike, twenty-six shipping companies, including foreign operators, broke away from the Waterfront Employers' Association, turned their backs on T. G. Plant and the group he represents, mainly the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, the Matson Navigation Company and the Dollar Steamship Lines, and offered to conclude a separate agremeent granting longshoremen and checkers a renewal of their contracts, plus increased wages and preference of employment.

If the I.L.A. demands were "unreasonable," how could twenty-six major shipping lines bring themselves to accept them, especially when you consider the fact that the many foreign lines included in this group could not count on any part of the hundred-million-dollar government subsidy upon which the Matson, Dollar and American-Hawaiian companies lean so heavily ostensibly in order to maintain "the American standard of wages and working conditions" in competition with these foreign lines?

The I.L.A. could not accept this offer because it did not cover the seafaring personnel, which supported the I.L.A. so loyally in 1934 and because it will not split the ranks of the maritime workers in order to conclude separate agreements for itself, no matter how favorable these separate agreements might seem. But the mere fact that such an offer was made should settle once and for all the question of "reasonableness." The shipowners, primarily the minority group named above and known on the Coast as the "Big Three," blocked all "reasonable" efforts for peaceful settlement.

The Basic Demands

Only three basic demands were involved when at midnight on October 29th some 39,000 men went on strike against some of America's highest subsidized shipowners and tied up 154 of their ships from Seattle to San Diego to Honolulu. These demands, as reviewed before Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, representative of the U. S. Maritime Commission, by the unions just before they walked out, were:

1. Continuation of the preferential employment method.

2. Payment of overtime for the seafaring crafts in cash and not in time off.

3. The eight-hour day for members in every department of the ship's crew. For the longshoremen, the continuation of the six-hour day.

Regarding the first issue, the Joint Negotiating Committee for the maritime unions pointed out: "This can work no hardship on the employers, for it is merely the continuation of the practices now in effect."

On the mater of paying for overtime in cash rather than by giving "time off," the Committee argued: "This will not cost the shipowners anything as the present award provides for overtime and this merely covers the method of payment. In no other industry of which we have knowledge is overtime paid in any manner than by cash. There is absolutely no basis for the argument that work performed should not be paid for."

On the last point: "In view of the universal acceptance in the United States of the eight-hour day, or less, it is difficult to understand the opposition of the shipowners thereto."

What the Shipowners Wanted

It is clear from the above that the strike centers around the needs of the other maritime unions and not the I.L.A. Yet the shipowners in their pre-strike conferences kept the white light of publicity turned upon the I.L.A. and its demands, and paid comparatively little attention to the seafaring unions. Why did they do this? Why did they refuse to get down to the basic questions?

The answer is that they did not want a settlement. They wanted a showdown and the opportunity to smash the maritime unions once and for all. There were two ways in which they thought they might be able to do this, and they tried both of them. One was to wrest from the I.L.A. the gains it had won in 1934. If they could beat the I.L.A. into subjection, they believed that they could then make short work of the other unions. The other method was to tempt or to trick the I.L.A. into a separate agreement, even if it meant granting its demands.

Temporarily, of course, such a course might seem to strengthen the I.L.A., but the shipowners knew that the moment the longshoremen signed a separate agreement the unity of the maritime unions would be broken, and the Maritime Federation would be dismembered. They could then move against the seafaring unions and take care of the I.L.A. later at their leasure.

Both these attempts failed—and failed miserably. They also consumed weeks of valuable time, during which, if the shipowners had sincerely wanted to reach a peaceful settlement, negotiations might have been going forward. In the end, the shipowners simply threw up their hands, saying that "further negotiations" would be useless when, as a matter of fact, right from the very beginning they had, in actual effect, refused to negotiate at all.

Why Not Arbitrate?

In pre-strike discussions the shipowners constantly harped upon the subject of arbitration. But in the very beginning the I.L.A. stated that it would never agree to a blanket submission to arbitration on three fundamental issues: the six-hour day, control of hiring halls, and the question of penalties.

Why?

The demand for arbitration of fundamental issues fitted in perfectly with the employers' scheme of striking both at the basis of the 1934 award and the unity and solidarity of the maritime unions. For sheer nerve and ruthlessness, this demand was practically unparalleled in American labor history.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady said: "This is my first experience in seeing the employers present demands and then demand that those demands be arbirtated." Anyone who knows anything about unionism knows that the most conservative unions in the country will not agree to arbitration on certain basic questions. Under this procedure, the shipowners might just as well have brought in the demand that the I.L.A. dissolve, and, in case it was reluctant to do so, that the question be submitted to arbitration.

In 1934 the longshoremen, though far from getting all they asked, won definite concessions. Principal among these, issues around which the strike centered, were the hiring hall and the six-hour day. To submit these questions again to arbitration was to endanger every gain and invite a return to the old conditions that brought on the strike of 1934.

If the present hiring hall setup was judged fair by the National Longshoremen's Board in 1934 after weeks of investigation and the taking of hundreds of pages of testimony on all sides of the question, what has happened to render it unfair in 1936? If the six-hour day was justified, why is it impractical today? The anwser is, of course, that nothing has happened to change the picture except that general business recovery has put the shipping companies in even a better position to meet these demands than they were in at the time of the award.

What the longshoremen think of the proposals submitted by the shipowners was seen when a coastwise referendum was held by the I.L.A. The vote on the question of submitting these three main issues (the hiring halls, the six hour day and the question of penalties), to arbitration was 96 per cent against submission. In San Francisco the vote was 2,744 "no," 125 "yes"; on the entire Coast it was 9,938 "no," 489 "yes."

One of the principal reasons, to sum up briefly, why the I. L.A. refuses to agree in advance to blanket arbitration is because of the nature of the employers' demands. They wish to arbitrate points which have already been arbitrated, to open up again fundamental questions which the longshoremen consider settled once and for all at the end of the long and bitter struggle culminating in the 1934 general strike. The shipowners, in this, are in somewhat the same position that the Southern Confederacy would have been if after the close of the Civil War they had demanded that the North submit the question of Negro slavery to arbitration!

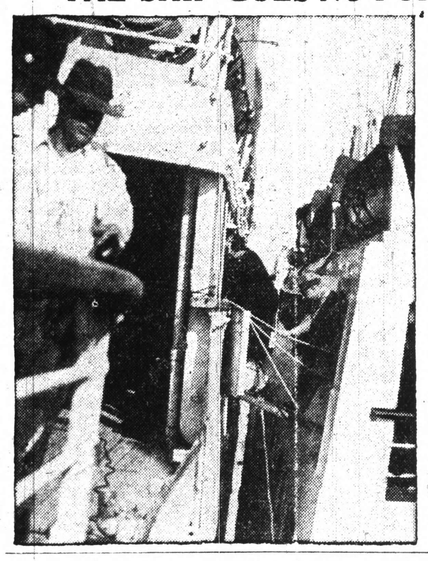
There was, however, a further and even more vital reason why the I.L.A. could not submit in advance to blanket arbitration. The 1934 gains were not made through the efforts of the I.L.A. alone. These gains would have been impossible without the cooperation of organized labor generally and the other maritime unions in particular. The seamen, mates and pilots, marine firemen, marine cooks and stewards, and all other maritime crafts stood shoulder to shoulder with the longshoremen throughout the 1934 crisis. These workers had grievances of their own every bit as pressing as those of the longshoremen. They too worked inhumanely long hours at semi-starvation wages. But in order not to complicate the situation unduly and to aid the longshoremen in reaching a settlement, these workers refrained in these stormy days from pressing their just demands.

The time has come, however, when their patience is exhausted. At last they demand a hearing and the I.L.A. stands united behind them. The employers would like nothing better than to settle with the I.L.A. separately and tie their hands with agreements so that they cannot support the other maritime crafts. If they could succeed with this maneuver, they could split the Maritime Federation, pit worker against worker, and eventually smash the I.L.A. as well.

If the I.L.A. had agreed in advance to blanket arbitration, it would have been tantamount to agreeing not to strike at all, not to come to the support of its fellow-workers no matter what treatment they received. The I.L.A. did notan d will not fall into this trap. For its own immediate advantage, it will not sacrifice one iota of trade union solidarity. If it allows the shipowners to crush its fellow-unionists today, it knows that the shipowners will crush it tomorrow. That means a return to the 1934 pre-strike conditions, the wiping out of all het gains of the past two years.

(To Be Continued.)

THE SHIP GOES NO FURTHER



PASSENGERS FROM the liner President Monroe have to cross the deck of the President Wilson in San Pedro to disembark as piers fill up with over 60 strikebound ships. The Monroe hit San Pedro and went no further, for it was promptly struck. Ships trying to escape the strike by touching at Mexican ports instead of San Pedro, are feeling the weight of solidarity of Mexican unions.

STRIKE SOLID, DISCIPLINED IN HONOLULU

Only One Ship Gets Away Without Striking

By a Maritime Striker.

HONOLULU—Union men now on the mainland who have known how tough it is to organize in the Hawaiian Islands will be glad to know the details of the strike which has tied up this harbor just as firmly as those on the mainland.

We are functioning under a joint strike committee which, with the forces of the strikers on shore, has proved itself fully capable of organizing all details, such as picketing, relief, publicity and maintaining discipline.

Diamond Head in Port

When the strike broke on Oct. 30 the S. S. Diamond Head, famed as the ship which housed scabs in San Pedro during the 1934 strike, was in port. The unlicensed personnel walked off 100 per cent. The licensed personnel were allowed to remain on board for the safety of the ship.

Next day Matson's big passenger ship, Lurline, arrived.

The sailors and engine crew and stewards' department came out 100 per cent except for the chief steward. Two stewardesses, Mary Mason and Jane Anderson, also joined the men.

Only One Gets Away

Next big liner was the President Hayes, Nov. 1. Others were the Helen Whittier, Steel Scientist, Manulei, President Pierce, and Manua Loa. Only one failed to come out with us. It was the Steel Scientist, carrying an East Coast crew, which slipped away.

The Steel Scientist is a HOT SHIP. Other ports, take notice.

When messages came from the mainland to release the strikebound ships from Honolulu, a special mass meeting was held to consider the question. The proposal from the mainland was concurred in, but it was voted also to add the provision that union men be employed to man and work the ships. This was especially important to the union longshoremen here who have just received their charter from the International Longshoremen's Association.

Form Committees

With the personnel of these ships on the beach, it was possible to organize well-rounded committees, including the strike committee, relief committee and publicity committee. In addition, a beach patrol, for which the sanction of the chief of police was secured, was designated to maintain discipline among the strikers. From the strike committee a banking committee was elected to take charge of all funds and pay all bills.

The publicity committee, which is assisted by an advisory committee of Ed. Berman and F. Goto from the "Voice of Labor,' 'immediately set to work combatting the usual attacks on the unions from the newspapers, the most vicious of which came from the Honolulu Star Bulletin. Three broadcasts a week were arranged over Station KGU through the Voice of Labor with Berman as speaker. The Voice is also printing special strike editions with a circulation of 500. Men from the union are selling these papers and also assisting in getting them out from the print shop.

The Voice of Labor is an independent newspaper here which has proved a big assistance to the unions in their organization work here.

The Relief Committee set up a kitchen at 477 S. Queen St. Approximately 15,000 meals have been served there to strikers. At the present writing the housing situation is well in hand, although the men have to sleep on mats, Japanese style. However, there are few complaints.

What Does Rank and File Control Mean

An Editorial for Maritime Workers

TAKE A UNION MEETING. A question comes on the floor. Someone argues for it. Someone else argues against it. It goes pro and con, hot and heavy. It's pretty evenly divided. Some of you scratch your heads. Who is right and who is wrong?

Your leader steps to the platform. Now you'll know what to do. He'll tell you. He'll weight the arguments for and against. So you can vote intelligently. But suppose he doesn't. Suppose, instead, he sidesteps the issue. Suppose he says: "You're the rank-and-file, you have to decide. This is a rank-and-file union. What you say goes."

You're in a hell of a fix. Your leader "won't talk." You expect guidance, and he says "You're the boss." BUT WHAT DOES HE THINK? You're entitled to know. Not that you have to vote "Yes" or "No" just because he says so. But you are entitled to expect that a LEADER gives LEADERSHIP. If it turns out O. K., well and good. If not, no one can pass the buck. Mistakes can be frankly acknowledged. You'll learn better the next time.

Rank-and-file control don't mean passing the buck to the membership. It don't mean evading responsibility. Rank-and-file control must be intelligent control. A clear policy must be outlined. Leaders must take responsibility. They must speak frankly to the membership. Discussion must be on the basis of POLICY. Then, and then only, can the memberhip control the policies and make correct decisions. Then, and then only, will you cement UNITY of all crafts.

Think it over, and see where the shoe fits!

Strike Broadcasts In Everett, Wash.

EVERETT, Wash. — Under a 30-day contract. with radio station KRKO, Everett, I.L.A. Local 38-76, through Brother Pilcher and others has been conducting three weekly broadcasts on the strike of the maritime workers.

A strike relief kitchen, conducted by the Ladies Auxiliary, has been serving two good meals each day.

The joint strike committee for the Port of Everett, made up of I.L.A. Local 38-76 representatives and of representatives from other maritime unions, meets every day.

A Peep Into San Diego's Kitchen

SAN DIEGO—San Diego has a new cafeteria. The food's wholesome and doesn't cost anything.

The address is I.L.A. Hall near the Santa Fe Wharf.

In an atmosphere of home-cooking, a dozen women stir up tasty mixtures in pots and pans, are ready to serve a hungry longshoreman or seaman at any hour between 7 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

"We're prepared to stay in business for a long time, if it is necessary," P. H. Neary, secretary of the local I.L.A. unit, commented today.

"We may run out of money to buy foodstuffs. Then we'll depend on the generosity of San Diego merchants, like we did during the 1934 strike. But right now we're on our own, and we'll stay that way as long as there's anything left in the strike fund."

The "soup kitchen" was started when it became apparent that individual funds of the strikers were being rapidly exhausted.

Manager is Mrs. P. H. Neary and her assistants are members of the I.L.A. Women's Auxiliary.

They come to work at 7 a. m., prepare a light breakfast for the early pickets, work on through the forenoon cooking a generous lunch continue in the afternoon making an equally large dinner, then stay until late in the evening supplying hot drinks for strikers who must patrol the chilly waterfront.

Partial relief from kitchen drudgery is afforded the women by the so-called "kitchen police," three young members of the local Car-Loaders' Union who wash and wipe dishes: Tom Le Mon, Morris Murphy and Cal Woods.

Mexico Unions Force Cancelling Santa Paula Trip

ENSENADA, Mexico. — Even though the Grace liner Santa Elena was able to land passengers here with its own lifeboats, the Mexican Confederation of Workers kept its word that no Mexican union man will have anything to do with any American ship belonging to a company which has been struck.

The Santa Elena was unable to unload any cargo. Nor will any American ship of a struck line be able to do so as long as the strike lasts.

That the Grace line realizes full well the Mexican unions mean business in showing their solidarity with the American maritime unions, is seen in word received to the effect that the Santa Paula, a sister ship of the Santa Elena, postponed her scheduled trip from New York.

C.P. Waterfront Section Asks For Use of Car

SAN FRANCISCO—In the center of a major maritime struggle now being carried on in an international scale, the Waterfront Section Bureau of the Communist Party is urgently in need of a light car for transportation. This appeal is made in view of the absolute necessity.

Anyone who has a car which they care to place at the section's disposal for the duration of the strike, please contact County Organizer, Frank Spector at 121 Haight Street.

WHAT THE MEN ON THE PICKET LINE IN THE MARITIME STRIKE THINK OF FARMER-LABOR PARTY

They're Strong for The Idea of Labor Going In for Independent Political Action To Safeguard Its Rights

Seamen and longshoremen do a lot of talking along the picket lines these days. Not only do they discuss ways to win this strike, but no small part of their ideas are directed toward the building of a Farmer-Labor Party.

They now realize that the time honored phrase of "economic action" is not enough to win a strike in 1936. They know that despite the fact that this is the most effective strike in the maritime labor movement that shippers are not ready to give in yet.

And they want to know why.

Roosevelt Aloof

The shipowners had something that we had not reckoned with. They have control of the politicians who run the government. Sailors and stevedores, men who gave their votes and a generous sum of money to the Democratic campaign chest are now demanding that Roosevelt fulfill some of his campaign promises to labor. But Roosevelt refuses to act. Instead of helping the worker he stands aloof, permitting the shipowners to carry on with their union busting plans.

The Maritime workers now realize that despite the fact that they were the most ardent supporters of the president, elected him, our enemies the shipowners still retain their strangle hold on us; still reap the fat subsidies amounting to more than one hundred million dollars a year.

And this is the reason why the maritime groups are going into politics. We now see that is the weapon which the shipowners have, and which we have not. Now we realize that we too must build a political party, a party composed of workers like ourselves, a Labor Party.

Speaking on the president's signing the Copeland Bill. An Act which gives the shipping concerns millions a year while certain clauses come dangerously near destroying our unions, one seaman remarked: "I always thought Roosevelt was for the working man, but this Copeland Bill proves he is not. Our need now is to start building a Farmer-Labor Party."

Another man who until a week ago insisted that the government was ready to step in and help the strikers any day is now reading the proposals for a Labor Party, recently issued by the CIO. "If it is possible to build such a party, one that would truly represent the unions you can count on me and my family to support it", he said.

Workers Continue

In reply to the proposal of the San Francisco News to set up a Port Committee to settle the strike, came this critical observation from a stevedore: "A Port Committee might be all right if it was controlled by the right people. But with one man from the shippers, one from the unions and one government man we can never expect justice. With our capitalist system the chances are two to one against us before we start. This would work fine if we had a Farmer - Labor president in Washington."

Scattered along the picket line are thousands of leaflets carrying an analysis of a proposal for the building of Labor's Non-partisan League, as suggested by John L. Lewis. Everyone is reading and discussing it. Questions in regard to their reaction show that the maritime groups are unanimously behind such a move.

"This is Roosevelt's last chance, as far as I'm concerned. I voted for him because he promised to support the union movement, but if he fails all my support will go toward the formation of a Farmer-Labor party", was the comment from a man who had voted the Democratic ticket for the past ten years.

A check among many of the strikers shows that many of them voted for the first time this year. Although they could have voted long ago, they abhorred politics because they do not trust the men who are in office. This year they really thought Roosevelt was going to help. Men who were schooled in the idea of "One Big Union", taught to rely upon their own "economic action", are now willing to consider the Labor Party, providing it is run and controlled by the working man.

A stevedore, a man who spent years in the IWW movement, voted for Roosevelt. "It was either Roosevelt or Landon, and nobody wanted Landon", he said. "If the CIO gets going, perhaps we can build a Labor Party and put up a real fight".

During the last campaign the longshoremen and seamen supported the Democratic party. Only two seamen registered Republican in the waterfront district. The longshoremen contributed $750.00 to the Democratic campaign chest. You can depend on this support going toward the building of a Labor Party in 1940.

SOME BAY AREA STRIKE NOTES

The entire American-Hawaiian fleet is tied up, wires Joe Curran from the East Coast. Twenty-one out of twenty-two Luckenback scows are without steam, tied very securely to the piers. A searching party is out looking for the twenty-second vessel. It is suspected that Mr. Penniless Lewis Luckenbach, the monkey-gland cocktail expert, is aboard, trying to escape from it all. This suspicion, however, has not been confirmed. Mr. "Tear-Gas" could not be reached for comment. "He is indisposed," states "his man." But "our man," Big Joe, also says that from the looks of the number of I.S.U. men responding to the strike call, that the I.S.U. phonies are definitely on the way out. Good riddance.

The I.L.A. special investigator reports a reefer of "hot" bananas on a siding in Oakland. The pickets were peacefully picketing. A train crew came with an engine to take the bananas away. The pickets picketed. The Picket Captain called the hall. More pickets came. Train crew refused to cross picket line while pickets picketed. Police came. Police waved arms and threatened pickets. Pickets continued to picket. Train crew left with engine. Left the hot bananas all alone with picketing pickets, and "law" enforcement officers. Bananas remain hot—but growing soft. Everything quiet.

"ASH-CAN" Lee Holman, the Empire Builder, issues a public proclamation: Hear Ye! Hear Ye! I hereby take complete control of the Pacific Coast in the name of Mr. "Tear-Gas" Plant and "Scabby Peterson." You are hereby instructed to report to our headquarters and sign up in my fink union at once. We demand that our organization be given the wholehearted support of the general public. We further demand that our 69 and ½ members be allowed to return to work immediately. Signed "Ash-Can" Lee —Empire Builder.

The San Francisco Board of Health has suddenly come to life and put in a beef against uncleanliness of the cups on the coffee wagon at night. They suggest the pickets bring their own cups. We wonder where these same gentlemen have been hiding all this time Why haven't they ever inspected the filthy, disease-laden water cans you find in the holds of ships? Why haven't they inspected those ill-smelling, unsanitary dock toilets? Well, your guess is as good as ours, Brother. It is easier to form a conclusion after we look at the local political set-up. The answer—independent political action for the organized labor movement.

A committee from the Relief Committee took a trip down to the homes of the vigilantes—you know, around the Doss-Shevlin-Salinas country, to purchase a few beans. They found warehouses loaded with beans, but they were not for sale to strikers.

Divide and Rule Use Radio

Western Worker

Founded 1932

Published every Tuesday and Friday
LAWRENCE ROSS, Editor
Western Organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A
Editorial and business offices at 121 Haight St., San Francisco. Telephone HEmlock 9467
(Address news, editorial matter to the editor. Address subscriptions, etc. to business manager.)

Subscription Rates
By mail in the United States (except San Francisco):
1 year, $3—6 months $1.60—3 months 90 cts.
In city and county of San Francisco:
1 year $3.50—6 months $1.90—3 months $1.00
Foreign and Canada:
1 year $4.50—6 months $2.50—3 months $1.50
By first class mail (in sealed envelope):
1 year $7.50—6 months $4.00

French and Mexican Workers Action Affords Lesson to Maritime Strikers

AN INSPIRING example of international labor solidarity was given by longshoremen in France and Mexico last week when they passed resolutions not to work American ships manned by scab crews, in support of the American maritime strikers.

This action of the French and Mexican dock workers was made possible primarily because in both of these countries the labor movement is part of the broad People's Front movements against Fascism, and for the defense of democracy.

These workers have realized the need of political action to support their struggle for economic gains; they are aware that the forces whose program is one of wage cuts, speed-up and long hours for their employes in industry, are the very same forces who control the reactionary political parties, whose political platform is one which is pro-Fascist, there workers have learned the necessity of organizing against reaction and Fascism politically just as it is necessary to organize into trade unions to fight for higher wages and decent working conditions.

It is therefore no wonder that these workers have sprung to the aid and defense of their American fellow-workers, who, they see, are fighting the reactionary and pro-Fascist forces of the shipowners.

This solidarity action by the French and Mexican longshoremen point a significant lesson to the maritime strikers in American ports, and to the whole American labor movement: the need for their support of an American people's front movement against reaction and Fascism; the need for the building of a powerful American Farmer-Labor Party.

Such a Farmer-Labor Party would be the most powerful weapon in the hands of the maritime workers to force the shipowners to settle the strike on the basis of conditions favorable to the union men.

If the mayor of San Francisco had been elected on a Farmer-Labor ticket, he would not have gone to Washington to press the government to take some aciton to force compulsory arbitration on the maritime unions; he would be in Washington, demanding that the government stop payment of ship subsidies to those lines who are blocking the road to a settlement of the strike, those companies which are determined to break the back of the maritime unions at all costs!

Local 38-79 of the I.L.A. in San Francisco has already taken significant action in adopting a report signed by its publicity committee recommending the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party.

This step must be followed up by other maritime locals on the Pacific Coast, and shore-side trade unions as well. Such action would give a firm basis for the crystallization on the West Coast of the favorable sentiment for a Farmer-Labor Party.

Congress of Soviets Answers Hitler

THE Eighth All-Union Congress of Soviets has given an unequivocal answer to Mr. Hitler. Stalin described the new Soviet constitution as **"an indicmtent against Fascism . . . a new weapon in the hands of the people in fighting Fascistic barbarism."**

Premier Lubchenko of the Ukraine, referring to Hitler, declared that **"as a pig cannot see the sky, so shall Hitler never see our garden from the Ukraine."**

This is the answer of the 170,000,000 men and women of the Soviet Union to the pact signed between the Fascist dictatorship in Germany and the military-Fascist regime in Japan which actually is an alliance for war against the Soviet Union!

This is the answer of Soviet peoples to the activity of Nazi-Trotzkyist saboteurs and spies within the Soviet Union!

The new Soviet constitution, the only really democratic constitution in the entire world, helps to rally the progressive forces of the world in the struggle against reaction and Fascism. It is a mighty aid in rallying support for the embattled Spanish workers who are spilling their blood heroically in order that the Hitler-Mussolini-Franco brand of barbarianism may not conquer in Spain!

When, driven to desperation by the collapse of Nazi economy, Hitler embarks upon his mad adventure and attempts to invade the Ukraine to annex its rich agricultural fields, "der feuhrer" is due to make the exceedingly unpleasant discovery that he is faced with a new and different kind of war; that the stalwart men of the red army, fighting to repel barbarism, to defend and maintain a true workers' democracy, are invincible.

Defeat King-Conner-Ramsay Frame-up Attempt!

THE JURY has been selected, and the prosecuting attorney has made his opening statement in the attempt to railroad Earl King, Ernest Ramsay and Frank Conner on a framed-up murder charge.

The prosecution has carefully prepared its case; the Distrcit Attorney's office took great pains to build up what it hopes will be the perfect frame-up, for it is aware that a conviction of these three unionists would be a blow against the maritime unions and organized labor generally.

Soon after the arrests were first made, the organized labor movement rallied to the defense of King, Ramsay and Conner. Trade unions organized a defense committee; they contributed defense funds; they passed resolutions of support to the defendants.

But months have passed since the arrests. A maritime strike is on; the unions on the waterfront are fighting for their very existence. Many problems must be met and solved daily. The King-Conner-Ramsay case has been allowed to drop into the background for a while—**but the time has come when this case and the issues involved must again be brought sharply before the entire labor movement!**

The principles of honest unionism and rank and file leadership are on trial in Alameda county, not merely King, Conner and Ramsay! All trade unions and other working class and progressive organizations must unite to defeat this outrageous frame-up attempt!

Pass resolutions in support of these unionists, and demanding their release, and forward them to the King-Conner-Ramsay Defense Committee, at 112 Market Street, San Francisco. Defense funds are also urgently needed. All organizations in a position to make contributions should forward them to the defense committee.

Help Set Herndon Free!

AFTER TWO refusals, the United States Supreme Court has decided to review the case of Angelo Herndon next month. This decision was made possible by the continued and vigilant struggle of Negro and white workers throughout the country for Herndon's freedom.

Herndon was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang four years ago because he, a Negro worker, had the "audacity" to lead a committee of white and Negro workers in protest against a relief cut in Atlanta, Georgia. He was found guilty under a Civil War insurrection law.

The struggle for the freedom of Herndon is not alone of the utmost significance to all Negro people of this country who are fighting against discrimination and jim-crowism; it has wide implications for all progressive forces fighting to preserve traditional American liberties against the reactionaries.

Herndon must go free. But his chances for freedom depend on those very forces which have kept his case alive for the last four years. These forces must now redouble their activity on Herndons behalf—for his year's respite is nearly up.

Almost one year ago more than two million signatures were collected demanding bail be set on Herndon's pending appeal—and it was this mass pressure that finally opened the doors of Fulton Tower prison in Atlanta for Herndon. There is every indication that the decision of the United States Supreme Court will not be a favorable one, unless thousands of protests are sent at once to the Supreme Court and Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia.

Angelo Herndon will speak in several California cities the first two weeks of December. All workers are urged to attend these meetings, to hear for themselves the significance of the Herndon case, and aid his struggle for freedom.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ARE FEELING THEIR STRIDE

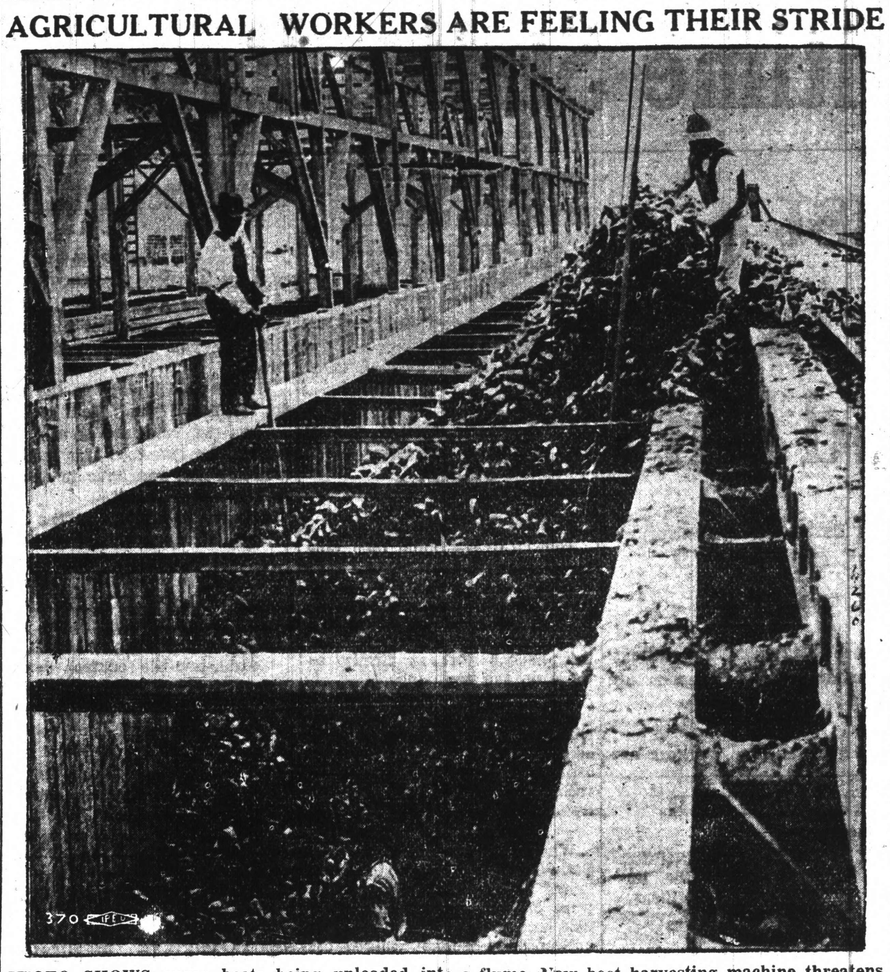


PHOTO SHOWS sugar beets being unloaded into a flume. New beet harvesting machine threatens to put many of the men who picked these beets out of work permanently. Agricultural workers are organizing fast, the Stockton celery strike being their latest answer to low wages.

Unity of Negro and White Urgent in Maritime Strike

By EVA SHAFRAN

THE urgent need to speedily effect unity between Negro and white was clearly brought home at a meeting of the National Negro Congress in Los Angeles on Friday, Nov. 20th.

At this meeting a delegation representing the Central Strike Committee of the maritime workers in San Pedro appeared. The delegation asked the Congress to express its solidarity with the striking maritime workers, and do all in its power to smash the plans of the shipowners in their attempt to fool the Negro workers into scabbing against the maritime workers.

Negroes a Vital Factor

Los Angeles has 38,000 Negroes. Many are in industry and wield a tremendous power.

Many trade unions, egged on by boss created national division and hatred, practice discrimination against Negroes. Many unions exclude Negroes from their ranks. Some unions, as the I.L.A. in San Pedro, admitting Negroes into the I.L.A., practice Jim Crowism. The Negroes are forced into a Jim Crow local and not allowed to work in the docks. The only work allowed them is that in the cotton compress.

As in other places in the country, Negroes in Los Angeles are forced to do the hardest work, at lower pay than the white workers.

Negroes Loyal Unionists

In the great 1934 maritime strike the shipowners tried, as they are now again trying, to use their own-created national division and hatred to break the maritime strike. They made all kinds of sweet but poisoned promises to the Negros asking them to become strike breakers against the maritime workers. NOT ONE NEGRO SCABBED IN THE 1934 STRIKE!

This happened notwithstanding the fact that the Negro longshoremen knew that the I. L.A. in San Pedro was not following a line becoming and needed for a Labor Union. The Negro workers however knew that the way to fight discrimination and Jim Crowism in the trade unions is not be becoming tools in the hands of the shipowners, but by fully supporting the strike, by uniting with the white workers and defeating the common enemy—the shipowners.

Thus did the Negro worker act in the great 1934 strike.

During the 1934 strike the maritime unions in San Pedro promised the Negro workers that discrimination would end as soon as the strike was over; that the Negro longshoremen would enjoy the same rights in the unions as the white. But this did not become a fact. The Negroes are still not allowed to work on the docks. They are now segregated, Jim-crowed into the Cotton Compress local—not allowed to belong to the San Pedro longshoremen's Union.

Question Again Becomes Vital

In a radio speech some weeks ago, Comrade Jack Moore, the organizer of our party in San Pedro, pointed out that the shipowners are starting to play their old game again: trying to recruit Negroes on the South Side to be used as scabs.

Comrade Moore had then already called upon the unions in San Pedro to effect unity between Negro and white—to smash back at the shipowners and their schemes.

Again this is becoming a serious problem. And the sooner the unions solve it and effect this unity just as San Francisco and other parts of the country have done, the better for the strike, for the life of the unions.

When the delegation of the strikers appeared at the meeting of the National Negro Congress, delegate after delegate got up and asked: "And what about discrimination against Negroes in the I.L.A.?" No one advocated scabbing on the maritime unions. Far from it. There would not be one single scab against the maritime workers if the National Negro Congress had it in its power to stop it.

But many of the arguments advanced by most of the delegates against the policy of some of the leaders of the I.L.A. in San Pedro on this score, were correct and just.

Why should a labor union discriminate against Negroes? It is a weapon in the hands of the employers to smash the union!

One delegate, speaking of the glorious role the Negroes played in the 1934 strike, the promises the union made at the time stated, in parts quite correctly:

"It is difficult to get slapped on one cheek and put up the other. We do not want to foster prejudices. But a fact is a fact. The Negroes are prevented from making an honest living in the maritime industry. You who are discriminating against us are now asking our full support!"

A tinge of Nationalism Yes. White Chauvinism, discrimination, segregation, Jim-crowism and insults—breed Naitonalism! Do away with these practices and you will do away with national division and hatred—a sword the boss holds over the heads of the working class!

Another delegate asked:

"If Negroes are prepared to 'lay off' in this strike (that means not to allow themselves to be used as scabs by the shipowners will the Negroes be accepted into the Union, with full rights, after the strike is over?"

"I am not authorized to answer this question," the speaker answered, although it was clear from his speech that could the speaker in question have given his personal opinion the answer would have been in the affirmative.

Unity—A Life Necessity

Of course the National Negro Congress should without any hesitancy support the maritime strike and do all in its power to prevent the shipowners from carrying out their ghastly plans of utilizing Negroes to attempt to smash the strike.

The Negro will never improve his lot by scabbing on the white worker. The Negro workers have proven they understand this beyond any question. But do the Unions help to break down national prejudice and hatred by keeping the Negroes out of the Union, by discriminating against Negroes ?

This is an elementary question, a simple question. The steel workers have solved it. The maritime workers in San Francisco, on the Gulf., on the East Coast have solved it—Negro and white are fighting side by side against the common enemy, the boss.

San Pedro must take the same road! Especially is this a life necessity now in time of strike when the shipowners are doing all in their power to divide the ranks of the maritime workers—Negro against white, unemployed against employed, Filipino against Mexican, etc. UNITY IS THE NEED OF THE HOUR! Let the maritime workers in San Pedro act to effect this unity! Now is the time! Open wide the doors to the Negro workers, giving them full rights in the Unions, on the job.

Such action will convince the Negro workers and the Negro people as a whole that the solution to their problems lies in allying themselves with the workers and fighting with them side by side.

To the maritime unions in San Pedro it would mean an immediate strengthening of their power in the present crucial moment of struggle against the shipping magnates.

The Ice Has Been Broken In Recruiting New Y.C.L. Members

By T.

THE ice has been broken in California! By this we do not mean that there has been a recurrence of the Ice Age, but that there has been a heavy layer of ice over the Communist Party's efforts to recruit youth into the Young Communist League. The recruiting of 42 young people into the C. P. since the start of the drive can be the crow bar that will effectively smash the ice. It definitely proves that young people as well as adults are ready for our movement, and want to join

It shows that a beginning has been made and this good beginning must be kept up by more recruiting of young people into the Y.C.L. by Party members. This is especially important at this time when the Y.C.L. is engaged in a drive to have a membership of 1500 members in the State of Calfoirnia by the First of the Year.

Good Work in East Bay, L. A., San Jose

The Y.C.L. drive started at about the same time as the C. P. enrollment drive and has been our most successful drive in the history of the Y.C.L. Very good work has been done by the East Bay, Los Angeles, and San Jose sections of the League, which has resulted in 325 new fighters for our movement.

Now it becames the task of the C. P. to aid us to go over the top, to help us realize 750 new members by January First. To help us build the Y.C.L. so that it can successfully weld the unity of the youth for their needs, against war and Fascism and for independent political action.

We have examples of good work done by some comrades to show that the C. P. can help to build the Y.C.L. One comrade in San Francisco took the appeals of the Y.C.L. to the San Francisco C. P. seriously. He looked around himself and saw that he was in contract with youth, he got to work and in two weeks he RECRUITED 15 young people into the Y.C.L., and the big majority of these are young seamen. Another comrade in San Francisco, remembered that in all the times sailed, there were young fellows in the crew since the strike broke out he has recruited seven young seamen into the Y.C.L.

In Eureka a comrade there got in touch with three young people who were ready to join the Y.C.L., he got them together, and instead of just recruiting them into the Party, they have a separate group and are now issuing a paper which deals with all the vital issues of the youth of Humboldt County and they are building a club as a medium of reaching still more young people. It goes without saying that these examples can be followed in every city, and section where we have a Communist Party.

Week Set Aside

The State Organizational Commission has decided to set aside one week when the Youth question will be thoroughly discussed. This week has been set for January 5th to 10th.

For this week, we want first of all RECRUITS FOR THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE. Secondly, in some sections and assembly districts, if we prepare NOW, it should be possible for the party to arrange gatherings of youth for a discussion on youth problems and result in some sort of organization or class. Thirdly, a real effort to apply the question of mobilizing young people for youth activities in the daily work of the Party members whether it be in the Unions, unemployed organizations or other mass organizations.

We know that the whole question of organizing the Y.C.L. and youth generally is somewhat diferent than that of adults, and for that reason extensive educational material is being planned for this week. Arrange open units, compile a list of contacts, circularize youth with literature and an announcement of this meeting on youth problems, and organization of youth. We want all comrades to write in their experiences for the PILOT, which is issued by the State Executive Committee of the Y.C.L.

This of course does not mean that we should wait until January to help build the Y.C.L. There are any number of things to be done now. We want to remind you that you get FULL CREDIT for the Socialist Competition and the Party Builders Congress for every person you recruit into the Y.C.L. Right now you must keep in mind that you are among Young People daily, that they may want to be in the Y.C.L., you should keep Y.C.L. application cards with you all the time, as a constant reminder.

Ice Has Been Broken

Don't think that the Y.C.L. in your section is able to handle all the contacts you may turn over, convince some of them yourself and recruit them yourself into the Y.C.L. Keep well supplied with your literature.

Yes, the ice has been broken, but just a little bit. The ice can be broken still more by good preparations for the Youth Week, and a GOOD youth week will once and for all shatter the ice that has hindered our helping to build the Y.C.L. A real ice-breaking job will put the Y.C.L. over the top in its drive to have 1500 members by January 1st.

AS WE SEE IT

By BILL SCHNEIDERMAN,
California State Secretary, Communist Party, U. S. A.

The State A. F. of L. Meets

THE EXECUTIVE committee of the State Federation of Labor, which is scheduled to hold its regular quarterly session on December 15th, has many issues before it which it cannot afford to dodge any longer. The first and most important question is the adoption of a program of social and labor legislation to fight for in the coming sessions of the State Legislature which open in January.

The decisions of the recent State Federation convention contain a number of important questions which affect the future of the labor movement; these must not be sabotaged, and the state A.F.L. officialdom will only take up an active fight for them if local unions and central labor bodies throughout the state will begin an active campaign in behalf of legislation outlawing vigilantism, protecting free speech, repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, more adequate social security and relief standards, prohibiting the use of state highway police and tear-gas for strike-breaking purposes, etc.

The campaign to organize agriculture in California must get under way at once. Already a whole series of struggles are developing among the agricultural workers, who expect and demand that the A.F.L. step in to organize them and give them leadership.

The defeat of the Salinas strike due to the tactics of the local A.F.L. officials and of the leadership of the State Federation of Labor, has not discouraged the spirit of struggle and the desire to organize. The workers, however, will be more vigilant and watchful against a repetition of Salinas, by establishing genuine rank-and-file control in the agricultural workers' unions.

The increased per capita tax to finance the organizing campaign must be utilized to put active workers that the rank and file will trust into the field, and not squander it on high salaries for officials who will sabotage real organization. And agriculture is not the only large-scale industry in California that needs organizing. Mass-production industries like oil, auto, and rubber, are waiting to be organized into industrial unions, the same industries which in the East are being organized by the C.I.O. forces.

Last but not least, the State Federation of Labor, which is on record as supporting the demands of the I.L.A., must throw the full weight and support of the California labor movement behind the maritime workers' struggle; in the same way as in 1934.

The successful outcome of the maritime strike gave a tremendous impetus to the development of the whole labor movement on the Pacific Coast, so now the future of the trade unions in all industries hinges to a large extent on the successful outcome of the maritime workers' struggle for the preservation of their unions and their hard-won gains.

The State Federation cannot remain "neutral" in this struggle. Financial support, and a campaign to "Stop the Ship Subsidies," are the very least and most elementary steps that can and must be taken by the State Federation of Labor to back up the maritime strike.

There are few progressives and militants in the executive committee of the State Federation, and they are in the minority. But if every union, every district council, every central labor body will go on record on these questions and make their demands known to Vandeleur & Co., some very fruitful results may come out of the Dec. 15th sessions.

Benefit Dance For San Pedro Section

LOS ANGELES.—Under auspices of the Los Angeles County Committee of the Communist Party, a dance and entertainment will be given here at Cultural Center, 230 South Spring St., Saturday, December 5th, to raise funds to carry on important work in the San Pedro Harbor Section.

An excellent orchestra and outstanding entertainment are being arranged.

All workers realizing the necessity for building a strong sentiment in the Harbor District for a Farmer-Labor Party are urged to be present.

YOUR HEALTH

By F. E. BISSELL, M.D.

Painters Get Lead Poisoning, But It May Be Prevented

Los Angeles, Calif.

DEAR DOCTOR: How can one defeat the sicknesses resulting from the occupation of house painting—lead poisoning, painter's colic, etc? What basis is there that alcoholic beverages kill lead poisoning?

R. K.

Answer—The only sickness resulting from painting is lead poisoning, one of whose symptoms is painters' colic. Painters should observe certain rules to prevent the poisoning before it starts. Most important of all is strict cleanliness. Before eating anything, all paint should be removed from the hands and they should be scrubbed thoroughly. A hot bath should be taken every evening before supper. The mouth and the teeth should be washed and scrubbed twice daily. The painter should see a doctor every three months to determine whether he has any early symptoms of poisoning.

Dr. Franklin E. Bissell

If poisoning sets in, the painter must give up that sort of work, and obtain industrial compensation. If he continues using lead paints, he is bound to get worse. Aside from this, the treatment should be ordered for each individual case by a doctor.

Lead victims often drink alcohol to cover up the bad taste that the poisoning causes. However, the alcohol has a tendency to make the condition worse.

Merced, Calif.

DEAR DOCTOR BISSELL: What's the best thing to do with someone who has taken an unknown poison, until the doctor arrives?

B. R.

Answer—Most important is to bring up as much of the poison from the stomach as possible. To this end, you should give a teaspoonful of mustard in a glass of water, or tickle the victim's throat to make him vomit. Then give a large enema and two tablespoonsful of Epsom Salts in water.

Women on the March

By MARJORIE CRANE

SOME LADIES OF THE PRESS

THOSE who have followed the exposures in **Health and Hygiene** and **Consumers Union Reports**, of the fraudulent character of Hearst's Good Housekeeping Institute and the "guarantee" of **Good Housekeeping** advertising, will be shocked to learn that Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, associate editor of **Good Housekeeping**, was made chairman of the Consumer's Advisory Board of the national administration, in 1934.

William Randolph Hearst, whose newspapers have always carried, of all American newspapers, the largest amount of patent medicine and other fake advertisings, has always been a most active opponent of consumer-protective legislation.

It is his underling who is supposed to represent the consumer's interests in the federal government!

As you might expect, she was one of those who helped to tear limb from limb the Tugwell Bill, which, in its original form would have helped to protect us from fraudulent advertizing. Before the advertizers lobby, lead by Hearst representatives, got through with the bill, striking out effective clauses and replacing them with amendments which completely reverses the purpose of the bill, nothing was left of the orgiinal but a feeble squeak and flutter of hands and some back door assistance to the powerful advertizing interests.

Mrs. Blair, it appears, ranks among that galaxy of Hearstian dames which includes such tough ladies as Winifred Black, Elsie Robinson, Marion Davies and Louella Parsons, whose high pressure forces movie actors and actresses into giving free talent to her Campbell Soup radio program.

The above material is found largely, in Ferdinand Lundberg's book, **"Imperial Hearst."** Do not take up this book to read if you have just put your dinner to cook, for you will come to yourself with the odor of burning beans in your nostrils. This story of unbelievable viciousness, of the use of a powerful press for blackmail, of control of government in its highest branches by threats of slander and ridicule, holds one with the fascination of the horrible.

Carlisle Tells of Spread of Pacific Writers Congress

SAN FRANCISCO.—Outstanding success in the organized continuance of the Western Writers' Congress following its first three-day session in San Francisco was announced by Harry Carlisle, executive secretary.

Virtually all of the original sponsors are expected to continue as a permanent council. Col. Charles Erskine Scott Wood has accepted the presidency after Upton Sinclair had expressed himself as unable to function.

Sinclair is expected to accept a vice-presidency which has been offered. Other vice presidents who have accepted are John D. Barry, Donald Ogden Stewart and Dr. Harold Eby. Others will be proposed from various regional organizations to be set up.

Retain Original Name

Following the congress, the executive committee elected to retain the name of Western Writers' Congress pending national organization. Pending acceptance of some of the members, the executive committee consists of Clarkson Crane, Berkeley; Miriam Allen DeFord, San Francisco; Dorothy Erskine, San Anselmo; Robin Kinkhead, San Francisco; Redfern Mason, San Francisco; Holland D. Roberts, Palo Alto; John Steinbeck, Los Gatos; L. S. Thompson, Palo Alto; Marie de L. Welch, San Francisco; in addition to regional secretaries after local bodies are formed.

Individual membership and pledge cards are being mailed out from the San Francisco office. A permanent writers' bureau will issue a bulletin and launch a series of lectures under the general heading, "New Ideas in American Life."

Regional Bodies

Regions where organization of local functioning groups is expected to be effected in the next [illegible] weeks are San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Carmel, Los Angeles, Hollywood and San Diego.

Haakon Chevalier holds the office of secretary of the council, while Harry Carlisle is the executive secretary.

Research in Soviet Union Determines Fitness for Sports

MOSCOW.—In the Soviet Union where sports play such a large role in the welfare of the youth, Prof. Ivanovsky of the Institute of Physiotherapy and Physical Culture is completing research to determine whether a potential athlete will be best fitted for the soccer team or should take up fencing or throwing the shotput.

The professor hasn't yet developed this science conclusively, but has amassed enough data to be able to advise the youngsters as to which branch of sports they will have the greatest chance to excel.

The institute, besides this service, gives any Soviet citizen, free of charge, a thorough physical examination and complete information on health, training regimes and any other question connected with sports.

Alameda County Gets Going In Western Worker Drive

ALAMEDA COUNTY, with the third largest quota in the state, has begun its drive to raise $1000 in the combined annual drive to sustain the Daily Worker, Western Worker and Sunday Worker.

How does Alameda plan to do this?

By big parties on a county-wide and section-wide scale, by house parties, by mass meetings, by collection lists.

These affairs will not be left to chance. They will be organized not only to raise money for the workers' press, but acquaint the workers of Alameda County with the activities of the Communist Party and its press in building the labor movement and in fighting for civil liberties.

Dividing the Task

The Alameda County quota is divided as follows:

Berkeley	**$350**
Central Oakland	**300**
East Oakland	**250**
Totaling	**$900**
And from County-wide collections	**150**
Making in all	**$1050**

Here is Alameda County's calendar for the drive:

December 29th—Piano recital of Soviet Music by Douglas Thompson, widely known artist in the East Bay.

New Year's Eve—"Whoopee Party," at Comrades' Hall, 1819 Tenth Street, Berkeley, with carnival, dance and entertainment.

January 21—Lenin Memorial Day celebration, with half of collection to go to the drive.

February 12—Special Oakland edition of the Western Worker.

February 14—The Big Dance.

House Parties

In adidtion to these major affairs, house parties on a smaller scale are in order. Three have already been arranged, the first to be in San Leandro, Dec. 5th. Five thousand copies of the special Oakland edition of the Western Worker will be ordered. Collection lists and other fund-raising material is now in the hands of the County Campaign Committee. A rummage sale is planned before the conclusion of the drive.

A county bulletin will be issued throughout the drive.

The Alameda County drive committee is the first in the state to plan for a radio broadcast. Definite time has not been arranged, but it will be a fifteen-minute period.

In addition to raising funds, the drive committee is urging at least every party member to get one new subscription to the Western Worker.

Turn in Funds!

Harry Kramer, business manager of the Western Worker and state drive campaign manager, has called on all county and local committees to send in funds as they are collected. First acknowledgments of money are expected to be printed in the next issue of the Western Worker.

County and local committees are warned that no money will be acknowledged in this tabulation until it is actually received at 121 Haight Street, San Francisco. This means that all collections from house parties, affairs and the like must be turned in immediately, since acknowledgment will not be made simply on a statement that it has been collected.

DEGRADATION OF CAPITALISM

FOUR OF THE Toronto, Canada, mothers who hope to get the $500,000 baby marathon award under the freak testament of the late Charles V. Millar. Instead of offering the proper conditions for the healthy upbringing of working class children, capitalism degrades the mothers by cheap stunts like baby marathons.

WRITERS HAVE STAKE IN STRIKES

* * *

Not 'Innocent Bystanders,' Says Editor

"It sems to me a bit of elementary logic that in industrial struggles the sympathy of the writer of popular fiction should be on the side of the workers."

This is the conclusion reached by Harry Adler, associate editor of the "Author and Journalist," writers' trade magazine, in the leading article of the forthcoming, December issue.

Present Strike Cited

Adler refers specifically to the present maritime strike in his article showing that the economic interest of writers is inseparably bound up with the welfare of the masses of workers.

He writes from his experience as a writer of fiction a variety of popular magazines and as the one in charge of manuscript criticism for the "Author and Journalist."

After going into the current and historical background of the writer's economic status, Adler declares.

"Whenever a strike of any magnitude occurs (such as the present longshoremen's strike) the newspapers print solemn editorials to the effect that the true sufferers are the 'general public,' a 'disinterested third party.' Without going into the question as to whether there is actually such a 'disinterested general public' I certainly maintain that the writing portion of this general public has a very material stake in such struggles.

More for Writers

"More pay and shorter hours for dock laborers mean more magazines sold; and more magazines sold mean more magazines published, with an increased market for the writers' wares, plus an increased word rate resulting from the prosperity of the publishers."

Adler concludes, "Let no writer of popular fiction consider himself an 'innocent bystander' in the industrial struggle. Let him be inteligently awake to his own professional interests and let him realize that his own economic welfare is definitely related to the mass of workers in the country.

Critics Acclaim Dimitroff Film

The following paragraphs are excerpts from the opinions of German workers who have seen "Der Kampf," the expose of Nazi ideology made by German exiles in the Soviet Union which opened its Western premiere engagement Friday, November 27, at the Grand International Theater, 730 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles.

Herman Birrat: "The fascists are shown as they are in real life. Their leader Eickhoff is the type of international fascist. They do not think but solve all problems and questions with the fist. I felt their brutal blows myself."

Fritz Schimansky: "The film is true from beginning to end. It shows the real Germany, actual events. It requires a great deal of mastery to produce a film in the Soviet Union and make each shot truly German. I think this is the first really successful Mejrabpomfilm picture on a foreign theme."

S. M.: "The picture "Der Kampf," is a beautiful present to the working class of the whole world."

"Der Kampf," will be shown for one week only at the Grand International. While produced in the Soviet Union the dialogue is German and fully translated by English titles.

SEEING RED

BY MICHAEL QUIN

THE RUBAIYAT OF FUTURE STRUGGLE

(Apologies to Edward Fitzgerald and Omar Khayyam.)

SIXTH INSTALMENT

58

Listen again. One evening at the close
Of work a bitter argument arose
Between two men who labored side by side,
Yet aquarreled, disagreed, and came to blows.

59

Safe from an office window overhead,
The factory owner watched them fight. He said:
" 'Tis wel lto see them fight among themselves;
"United, they might challenge me instead."

60

Thus, at the close of that discordant day,
While these two men engaged in futile fray,
Their shrewd employer made a mental note
That on the morrow, he would cut their pay.

61

Said he: "Can I but keep them disagreed
"On politics, religion, race or creed,
" 'Tis simple to play one against the other;
"A paid provocateur is all I need."

62

Divide and rule! The oldest trick of all
The sharpest note in every bugle call.
Split them by races, nations, colors, creeds,
March them aganist each other, and they'll fall.

63

This is the key. The strongest power they know,
Sowing the seeds of hatred as they go,
splitting the ranks with suicidal strife,
Blinding the eyes of labor to its foe.

64

Our own divided ranks comprise their powers;
The only strength they have to use is ours.
We march against each other while they watch
In safety from their lofty money-towers.

6:

Listen again. Recovery's now their cry.
What? More of that dark misery gone by?
Brief peace—another crash—another war
Another legion marching off to die

66

Recover what? Recover wasted years?
Recover ruined lives and dried up tears?
And all those tragic suicidal dead—
Will they return to finish their careers?

67

Will human wreckage, tired and broken men,
Read of the news and rise up whole again?
And all those girls forced into prostitution—
Will they regain their virtue—if and when?

68

Recovery! Will labor's martyrs rise
Out of their graves to greet the promised skies?
Men murdered in the far-flung picket lines—
What are you going to do about those guys?

69

And, while your lying voice in promise cries
"Recovery!" your armies mobilize.
We hear the threatening tread of marching men,
And bombing planes are darkening the skies.

(Concluded Next Issue.)

U.S.S.R. Has Second Lowest Venereal Rate in the World

CHICAGO.—Czarist Russia had one of the highest venereal disease rates in the world, Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros of Chicago told the Ill. Social Hygiene League. "Today the U.S.S.R. has the lowest venereal rate in the world, surpassed only by Sweden," she added.

Progress was made, she said, by regarding the prostitute as the victim of a vicious system, by giving her normal ways of earning her living and by rigorously punishing all those who profited from prostitution, such as keepers, procurers and the like. A few prostitutes who did not grasp the opportunities for normal life have been treated as psychiatric cases. Medical aid is free to both male and female venereals.

The soviet achievement is a direct result of the abolition of the profit system but the U.S. could still make hygienic progress without going so far, she said.

Los Angeles

Dr. Z. Klein
(D.C.)
Physiotherapy-Dietetics-Adjustments
306 No. Soto St.
Los Angeles, California.
Tel. AN 0420

Interview Discloses the Maritime Workers' Relationship to their Employers

(Below we print the conclusion of a radio interview given over a San Francisco station under the auspices of the Joint Maritime Strike Committee. The first part was printed in the previous issue.)

Q. I notice on this certificate of discharge that certain ratings appear; for example, under character, ability and seamanship, there is marked the letters "V. G." What does that mean?

A. V. G, stands for "Very Good" and it is the official rating given to a seaman for the specific work he performed on the particular voyage covered by the certificate of discharge.

Q. Who certifies the rating?

A. The raitng is certified, if you will notice, on the certificate of discharge, by the Master of the vessel.

Q. And is the master of the vessel the direct representative of the Steamship Company?

A. Yes, that is correct. He is the absolute authority of the Steamship Company aboard the ship.

Q. Then that means, therefore, that the competency of a man to perform his work is measured by the Steamship Company itself?

A. That is absolutely right.

Q. And, therefore, a certificate of discharge marked with the letters "V. G." constitutes a recommendation of the man's ability by the Steamship Company itself?

A. Absolutely correct.

Q. Then, in effect, a man dispatched from a union hall to fill a vacancy on a ship, if he has a certificate of discharge, has already proven his competency in this work?

A. That is right.

Q. Does the hall require a man to show his discharge papers before he is sent on a job?

A. That is the rule of all of the unions.

Q. Can an employer reject a man sent to him by the union hall?

A. Yes, he can. But when this is done the union considers that a man is entitled to know why he is being rejected and, therefore, desires to know from the employer the reason for the rejection.

Q. Suppose some question develops with regard to the rejection of a particular man, what procedure does the union suggest in such matters?

A. The union suggests that such matters be referred to the port Committee for settlement, which is to be made up of an equal number of representatives from both the union and the shipowners.

Q. Does the union recognize this same policy with regard to a man who is refused further employment, or who may be fired and not be permitted to re-sign articles again?

A. Certainly. In the case of men who are refused further employment the union contends that that man is entitled to know why he is being refused further employment, and that, if a dispute develops on that point, he is entitled to a fair trial.

Q. Why is this point so important to the union?

A. An employee who is fired from his job is in the same position as an employer who may be ousted from his business. Both lose their opportunity for a livelihood and thus it becomes a very serious problem for the men involved.

Q. Is there any fundamental difference between a job on board a vessel and a job with an employer on shore?

A. Yes. There are special characteristics surrounding the employment of seagoing personnel which must be understood.

Q. What do you mean by special characteristics?

A. I mean this. A man who goes to sea is employed for a single voyage, usually a round trip voyage. At the end of the voyage he is given a discharge certificate.

Q. Do you mean the discharge papers that we have already discussed?

A. Exactly.

Q. Yes, go on.

A. When that man receives this discharge certificate he is no longer an employee of the particular employer for whom he has been working. Once he is signed off the Articles his job is gone again until he is signed on the Articles for the next trip. Under these circumstances, therefore, the unions cannot protect their members against discrimination and abuses unless they retain control of the hiring system.

Q. How does this follow?

A. It follows from the fact that the employer does not necessarily have to discharge an employee for being a good union member. He can simply fail to re-hire the man at the end of the trip for the next trip.

Q. How would this actually work out?

A. Well, for example on many of the ships there are private detectives placed there by the shipowners. This detective may put his finger on a man who knows his rights under the agreements and insists on them, and he may report this man to the company. Then the company does not have to discharge the man, but simply fails to re-hire him again or permit the man to re-sign his articles for the next trip.

Q. I understand.

A. Therefore, you can see one fundamental difference between working at sea and working on shore.

Q. Are there any other important differences?

A. Yes, I have already pointed out that a man who goes to sea signs articles.

Q. By the way, what are these articles, in a layman's language?

A. An article is simply an agreement between the employer and his employee, setting forth the conditions of employment.

Q. Do I understand that they constitute individual contracts?

A. Right. On a ship that might hire, for example, a crew of three hundred men, there actually exists three hundred separate contracts between the shipowner on the one hand and each of the individual men making up the crew on the other.

Q. What is the effect of these individual relationships?

A. Since the employment relationship is an individual and temporary one in all instances, this makes for a definite amount of insecurity, because, unless the men are organized into a strong union they cannot be protected against discrimination by the employer, and the shipowner is in a position to blacklist men from future employment.

Q. Is that why a hiring hall is necessary, in the opinion of the Union?

A. Absolutely. Because it is only through a hiring hall controlled by the Union that men going to sea are given an equal opportunity to obtain jobs, and through this same medium discrimination and personal prejudice can be controlled.

Q. I see.

A. And since there exists the special characteristics for men who work at sea that I have already explained to you, it should be clear that the union, to maintain any of the rights gained by its members and to enforce collective bargaining agreements, must be in a position to see that men will not be refused employment without a definite and good cause, and, further, that when a man is discharged that this discharge is for a good cause and not in the form of a discrimination.

Q. Does the Union guarantee that no abuses will develop out of the control of the Hiring Hall?

A. Certainly. In the first place, on the question of hiring and discharge cases the unions have indicated that they are willing to have disputes on these points settled by a committee representive of both shipowners and the unions.

Q. What about disputes that may arise as to competency?

A. This same procedure can be followed.

Q. Will the union back a man who is incompetent or who may, for example, be drunk on the job?

A. Absolutely no. The union is interested in working for the benefit of the majority of its members and, therefore, will not back individual cases of incompetency or of drunkenness.

Q. Has the union taken any steps to control such cases?

A. The unions impose fines on men who are drunk on a job or who may be generally unreliable, and even go so far as to expel men for these reasons.

Q. Is it through the hiring hall only, therefore, that the unions believe that they can insure security for their members and at the same time furnish competent men who can perform their work.

A. Absolutely. And it is only through this method that this can be done.

Q. Is it for this reason that the unions contend that the hiring halls are absolutely fundamental?

A. Yes.

Q. Then is it for these reasons that the union contends they cannot arbitrate these fundamental issues?

A. Absolutely. Because the union cannot and should not be asked to arbitrate its very existence. And its very existence depends upon granting to its members security of employment and protection against discrimination and personal prejudice on the part of the employer or his operatives. Such an issue cannot be arbitrated, and collective bargaining, unless it gives fundamental protection to the employees involved against abuses and discrimination in the matter of hiring and firing, is completely meaningless and this is particularly true in the case of the shipping industry.

Q. Thank you very much.

A. You are quite welcome. And if any of the radio audience wish a copy of this broadcast, write in care of this station or to the Joint Publicity Committee, 27 Clay Street.

F.D.R. TALKS ON PEACE IN MURDER LAND

Is Silent on Terror Reign of Vargas In Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—On his way to the Pan-American Peace Conference to be held starting December 1st in Buenos Aires, Argentina. President Roosevelt spoke about peace before a joint session of the Brazilian Supreme Court, Senate and Chamber last Friday here.

"If we can live without war," he said, "democratic government throughout the Americas will prove its complete ability to raise the standards of life for those millions who cry for opportunity today."

The President was speaking in the city where only last March Victor Baron, a young Amelcan citizen, was murdered by police under the semi-Fascist regime of President Getulio Vargas of Brazil; where Luis Prestes, idol of the Brazilian people, is imprisoned, after his wife was deported to Nazi Germany; where democracy in any form is outlawed.

Roosevelt also stated: "The motto of war is "Let the strong survive, let the weak die,' The motto of peace is 'Let the strong help the weak to survive.'"

It was reported in news dispatches that President Vargas was "moved deeply."

Not once did Roosevelt comment on the barbarous, semi-Fascist regime now crushing the Brazilian people, nor on the murder of young Barron.

Death of Durruti Brings New Bond

BARCELONA. — The heroic death of Buenaventura Durruti, first Syndicalist leader to see the necessity of organized action by the people through the Popular Front government and to take a leading role in such organization against the Fascists, has brought a new bond of solidarity and fraternity in Catalonia and in all Spain.

Under the common program signed by the National Confederation of Labor, the General Union of Workers, the Unified Socialist Party (formed of Socialist and Communist Parties of Catalonia), and the Iberian Anarchist Federation, it is agreed "to do everything in our power to end the war quickly and victoriously . . . to create a great war industry to cover all the requirements of the war."

The Accio Catalana, a Left Republican group which includes many small shopkeepers, has merged with the Unified Socialist Party.

Foul Trotskyite Newspaper To Be Banned In Spain

BARCELONA.—Exposed as the organ of Fascist provocation against the Soviet Union and against the Spanish People's Front, the Trotskyist organ, "Riom," is about to be banned by the Committee of Defense.

This was revealed by the "Treball," organ of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia, in an article denouncing the counter-revolutionary activity of the Trotskyites and calling for similar action in Barcelona.

"The Committee of Defense," it writes, "which represents all anti-Fascist groups and has inspired the respect of the Catalan people and other peoples of the Republic by its heroic work and organizational ability, as well as winning the sympathies of anti-Fascists of the whole world, is preparing to make an end to the provocation of the Trotskyists and ban their foul paper, 'Riom.'

"While Madrid has strained and is straining every nerve, all its moral and material forces to crush the Moroccan cavalry and the Legionnaires, who have already begun to break into Madrid, this paper only occupied itself with a campaign against the Soviet Union and the Soviet government, as well as against the Committee of Defense of Madrid.

"The Trotskyist paper of Catalonia, 'La Batalla,' carries on the same propaganda. Make an end to this provocation, this double-dealing of a group which shamelessly defends the interests of the Fascists, who are murdering the old, the women and children in Madrid."

Nazis Denied Andre Right to See Wife

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—For the last three months before her husband, Edgar Andre, was foully murdered by Nazi executioners, Mrs. Martha Berg Andre was not permitted to visit her husband nor communicate with him in any way, she said here.

When she called at the German emabssy here, hoping she might at least speak to her doomed husband, who led the Hamburg Red Front Fighters before Hitler came to power, she was denied admission to see the ambassador and was rudely ordered out of the embassy.

In a published statement, Mrs. Andre reminds the world that after the trial the principal witness against Andre retracted his testimony and that a lawyer submitted his signed statement to the court, which refused to consider it.

ANTI-COERCION LAW

WASHINGTON.—Steel workers representatives have asked President Roosevelt to come out for a law forbidding coercion of workers such as is done in steel mills.

ANTI-FASCISTS OF ITALY DIE TO AID SPAIN

22 Give Lives, Show Italian People's Solidarity

ROME.—Fighting against Spanish Fascists, 22 Italian anti-Fascists have lost their lives in defense of Spanish democracy, reports L'Unita, underground organ of the Italian Communist Party.

Hundreds of Italian workers have left their homeland to aid the Spanish People's Front, says L'Unita. One company of 100, calling itself the "Centuria Gastone Sozzi," has particularly distinguished itself in numerous battles.

Cement Ranks In Italy

The dead in the Italian ranks **"have cemented with their blood a union of the forces which will lead Italy to freedom and happiness,"** L'Unita says. Of the 22, nine were Communists, four Anarchists, three Socialists, and the others of unknown affiliations.

Among the heroic dead was Giordano Viezzoli, 26-year-old native of Trieste, who had just finished a six-year sentence in a Fascist prison for an attempted anti-Fascist protest in an airplane flight over Rome in 1930. He was killed in an air encounter with a Fascist plane of Italian manufacture.

Anti-Fascist Solidarity

"Besides the symbolic value of our contributions," states L'Unita, "our comrades bring experience, technical knowledge and the cold courage of veterans.

"No power in the world will ever again succeed in breaking the ties of friendship which unite our people to the Spanish people. Mussolini makes of Italy an object of hatred; we make it an object of love."

When the Italian battalion of 100 left for the front recently, it was given an enthusiastic send-off by the people of Madrid. Another demonstration took place when the Communist Party of Italy presented a banner to the famous Fifth Regiment of the People's Front forces.

U.S. Consul Refuses To Forward Tobacco Money to Simpson

NEW YORK.—Douglas Jenkins, American consul-general at Berlin, has refused to transmit money for tobacco and other prison comforts to Lawrence Simpson, member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, who is serving a three-year term in the Nazi prison at Strafanstalt Bremen-Oslebshausen, on a charge of "treason against Hitler."

The International Labor Defense reported that Jenkins returned $5 with a note that "under the general regulations prisoners are not allowed to receive presents of any sort."

MOORS ARE COMING—AND GOING

PAID $15 a month and loot by Fascist general Franco, the Moorish mercenaries are shown marching into a suburb for service on the Madrid front. Thousands of them were killed by defending government troops and workers' militia. The Moors in Spain are the dupes of the Fascists.

New Ambassador To Soviets Is People's Enemy

WASHINGTON.—No friend of the American common people and certainly no friend to the people of the Soviet Union, is the new Roosevelt-appointed U.S. Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. —Joseph E. Davies, lobbyist-corporation lawyer, who is married to one of the wealthiest women in the world.

Davies himself became a millionaire as a corporation lawyer, and then married the $200,000,000-heiress to Postum-Post Toasties, Mrs. Marjorie Post Close Hutton.

Davies claims to believe in "liberal democracy," but was counsel—at $450,000 fee—for President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, who works hand-in-glove with Wall Street to oppress his people and crush labor.

Davies' clients as a corporation lawyer have included the gigantic American Telephone and Telegraph Co., National Dairy Products Corp., the late Huey Long in the Ansell libel suit, the late Senator Couzens in the Ford Motor tax case.

Nazi Coup in Danzig Would Mean War, Is Polish Press Belief

WARSAW, Poland.—Believing results would lead to war, the Polish press here has advanced the hope that Hitler would not stage a week-end "putsch" on the free city of Danzig, pointing out that Poland could not conceivably refrain from resorting to arms in such a case.

Danzig Nazis, financed by Germany, have caused repeated disorders and attacks on civil rights of the people and have many times threatened such an attempted coup.

Portugal Launches Repression in African Colony

LOURENCIO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa—Embarking on a campaign of colonial repression under the name of "fighting Communism," Portugal has started raids on all bookstores against labor and Communist literature and now requires all administration employees to take a "pledge against Communism."

It is reported all Communist sympathizers, all anti-imperialists have been dismissed from their posts in military organizations, and must now serve in a special regiment, wearing a uniform of a different color from that worn by the army.

Every official will be required to take an oath before the governor general of the colony that he will be loyal to the Fascist "corporate state."

Soviet Ambassador Hails Spain Youth

MADRID. — Arriving from Barcelona, Marcel Rosenberg, Soviet Union ambassador to Spain, responded to greetings from the Unified Socialist Youth by expressing his entire confidence in the tenacity of the Popular Front defenders and in their will to build anew on "the ruins of the blackest reaction and the most repulsive barbarities."

In a letter to the Spanish people, Rosenberg wrote: "Advanced humanity recognizes you as the vanguard of those who in every country are struggling to deliver the world from what dishonors it." He pointed out that Petrograd (now Leningrad) once successfully defended itself from invasion as Madrid is today.

GREAT LAKES SEAMEN UNITE IN ONE UNION

Canada Seamen Get Hiring Hall, Seek I.S.U. Charter

TORONTO, Canada.—The National Seamen's Union and the Marine Workers Union have amalgamated under the name of the National Seamen's Union, ending a number of independent seamen's organizations, none of which was able or willing to do anything to better their conditions, and some of which were obviously rackets.

Delegates Recognized

The shipowners have been forced to recognize the union delegates and issue ship passes to them, which has never been achieved before on the Great Lakes.

The union has also set up a union hiring hall, and last reports said already 180 seamen and 11 licensed officers had been hired through the union.

The N.S.U. aims to organize all seamen on the Great Lakes, and has a branch office here with head office in Montreal.

Seek I.S.U. Charter

At first affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, the N.S.U. has now applied for affiliation with the International Seamen's Union of the American Federation of Labor.

Metal Workers On Strike in France

LILLE.—Occupying 45 factories, 7920 metal workers are engaged in a stay-in strike here. Metal workers are also on strike in the neighboring cities of Roubaix and Tourcoing.

Metal workers were to meet in a national congress in Paris from 25th to 27th.

Dance to Swing Time!
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War Industries Reaping Huge Profits in U.S.

With aircraft stocks hitting new highs daily, and Atlas Powder and Bridgeport Brass pushing back into the dividend column, most war industries are flourishing again.

The shipbuilding industry is picking up too. First to report is Bath Iron Works Corp., leading Maine shipbuilder, with contracts worth $20,000,000 sufficient to keep the yards operating for three years.

War Ships For War

Except for a few fishing trawlers and a new yacht for Harold S. Vanderbilt, these orders are entirely naval. In the last two months, two new U.S. Navy destroyers have been delivered, and keels laid for three more.

Fishing companies complain they can't get trawlers built. Fish aren't munitions, so they will have to wait until at least late in 1937, because the ways will not be available for anything but naval vessels until then.

The war budget has been good to Bath. Accumulated dividends on preferred stock have been paid off. Earnings rose from five cents a year per share in 1933 to 87 cents in 1935 and 1936.

DuPont War Instigators

There's always news on the DuPont area of the armament front, with control of General Motors and a substantial slice in Pratt and Whitney and Curtiss-Wright-leading plane producers.

Since military powers depends upon motive power, rubber is now a military necessity. Latest DuPont stunt is the synthetic rubber business. Crude rubber rises in price constantly, and a cheap synthetic rubber would be a bonanza for these munitions monopolists.

MURDER KING, WORLD PUBLIC ENEMY, DEAD

Sir Basil Zaharoff, Munitioner, Had Hand in U.S.

MONTE CARLO, Monaco.—Enriched through the blood of millions upon millions of working people, victims in wars throughout the world since before 1900, Sir Basil Zaharoff, munitions king, died here last Friday as one of the most hated men in the world.

Zaharoff, knighted by King George of England for his service to British imperialism, was a dominant share-holder in Vickers-Maxim (British), Krupps (German), and Schneider-Creusot (French)—in addition to at least a finger in every major armaments firm in the world.

Corruption, graft, assassination—all foul weapons were used by Zaharoff to sell his murderous arms, and to promote war for the sake of profits. During the World War he sold arms both to the Central Powers and to the Allies.

Zaharoff also played a bloody hand in the United States.

In the sensational Senate expose of munitions manufacture, records of the Electric Boat Co., American submarine makers of Groton, Conn., revealed that Zaharoff was paid a five percent commission on all Spanish business, through an agreement by Electric Boat, British Vickers and SEC Naval, a Spanish munitions firm.

The payments, the committee exposed, totaled $766,099 from 1919 to 1930, but the commissions started as early as 1912.

"Spain in Revolt"
by
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RESERVED

New Year's Eve is the 5th Birthday of the Western Worker. The Calif. Western and Daily Worker Drive Committee and the Communist Party hereby reserves New Year's Eve for celebrations to raise funds to maintain and improve the voices of the people for a Farmer-Labor Party.

We respectfully request that non-party workers organizations not plan any affairs for New Years Eve but to support the Western Worker affairs in their localities.

Readers! Watch for an announcement of the New Year's Eve Affair in your city.

Specific Features of the Spanish Revolution

By M. ERCOLI

The heroic struggle of the Spanish people has deeply stirred the whole world. After the October Socialist Revolution of 1917, this is the biggest event in the emancipation struggle of the masses of the people in capitalist countries.

The struggle against the remnants of feudalism, the aristocrats, the monarchist officers, the princes of the church, against Fascist enslavement, has united the vast majority of the Spanish people. The workers and peasants, the intellectuals and the small folk of the towns and even certain groups of the bourgeoisie stand in defence of freedom and the republic.

But a handful of mutinous generals are waging war against their own people with the help of Moroccans whom they have duped and the international criminal scum of the Foreign Legion.

National Revolutionary War

The struggle of the Spanish people contains features of a national revolutionary war. It is a war to save the people and the country from foreign bondage, because the victory of the insurgents would mean the economic, political and cultural decline of Spain, its disintegration as an independent state, the enslavement of its people by German and Italian Fascism. It is a national revolutionary struggle for the further reason that its victory will bring liberation to the Catalonians, the Basques and the Galicians who were oppressed by the old aristocracy of Castile.

What Victory Will Mean

The victory of the people will deal a death blow to Fascism in Spain, will destroy its material basis, will hand over the big landed estates and the industrial enterprises of the Fascist rebels to the people, will create the prerequisites for a further successful struggle of the toiling masses of Spain for their social liberation.

The victory of the People's Front in Spain will strengthen the cause of peace throughout Europe, and in the first place will prevent the war mongers converting Spain into a military basis for the Fascist encirclement and invasion of France.

The struggle of the People's Front in Spain is setting the democratic forces of the whole world into motion. The success of this struggle will strengthen the cause of democracy in all countries, will weaken Fascism in those places where it has conquered and will hasten its doom.

The Revolution in Spain a People's Revolution

The revolution in Spain, a component part of the anti-Fascist struggle throughout the world, is a revolution with the **widest social basis. It is a People's revolution. It is a national revolution. It is an anti-Fascist revolution.**

The relationship of class forces within Spain is such that the cause of the Spanish people is invincible, but the forces of world reaction, first and foremost the German and Italian Fascists, hinder the victory of the Spanish people. They are supporting the insurgents, supplying them with arms, with the connivance of the democratic governments of capitalist countries.

It would not be correct to draw a complete parallel between the Spanish revolution and the Russian Revolution of 1905, still less with the revolution of 1917. The Spanish revolution has its own specific features which arise from the peculiarities of the situation both at home and abroad. Big historic events and movements are not repeated with photographic exactness either in time or in space.

The Spanish people are solving the tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution. The reactionary castes, whose power the Fascist rebels wish to restore, ruled the country and handled it in such a way that it became the most backward and poorest country in Europe.

All that is healthy, creative or vital in all strata of the Spanish people felt and still feels the strangling oppression of the past which is irrevocably doomed to disappearance. All that is creative and living in Spain is expecting a radical improvement of its position from the solution of the tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution.

This means the necessity, in the interests of the economic and political development of the country, to solve the **agrarian question** by destroying the feudal relations which dominate in the countryside. It means the necessity to liberate the peasants, the workers and all the toiling population from the intolerable burden of an out-of-date economic and administrative system.

Smash Power of Reaction

It further means the necessity to liquidate the privileges of the aristocracy, the church, the religious orders, the necessity to smash the uncontrolled power of the reactionary castes.

But Spanish Fascism stands in the path of the solution of these tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution. Spanish Fascism is not only the bearer of capitalist reaction, but also of medieval feudalism, monarchy, clerical fanaticism and bigotry, the inquisition of the Jesuits, the defender of the reactionary castes, of aristocratic privileges, which, like a leaden weight, drag the country backwards and hinder the development of national economy.

It is not only the representative of trustified capital, which resorts also to social demagogy in order to crush the masses; it brings with it naked violence without demagogy; it is the representative of the old order, rotten through and through and hated by all.

Fascism Alienates

Therefore, in a country where the tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution have not yet been solved, it has not succeeded in forming a party with a wide mass petty-bourgeois basis. By rising in armed rebellion against the lawful government, Fascism alienated even some of those bourgeois elements which, in the conditions of a bourgeois constitution, would have sought to make agreement with it.

Fascism brought about a position in which the petty-bourgeoisie turned decisively to the side of the workers, and in which those reformist elements in the workers' movement who stood for the "constitutional" path of development were forced to take up a position on the side of the people; more than ever before, Fascism rallied against itself all the parties and organizations of the People's Front, from Martinez Barrio to the Communists, from the Basque nationalists to the Catalonian anarchists.

The Spanish people is solving in a new way the task of the bourgeois-democratic revolution which corresponds to the deepest interests of the broadest masses.

In the first place, it is solving them in circumstances of civil war caused by the insurgents.

In the second place, the interests of the armed struggle against Fascism force it to confiscate the property of landlords and employers who are involved in the insurrection, because it is impossible to secure the victory over Fascism without uprooting its economic positions.

Utilizing 1905 and 1917

In the third place, it has the possibility of utilizing the historic experience of the completion of the bourgeois-democratic revolution by the workers of Russia after they had conquered power, because the great workers' revolution brilliantly accomplished "in passing" and "in the course of events" those things which form the basic content of the revolution in Spain at the present historic stage.

Finally, the Spanish working class is trying to bring about its leading role in the revolution, placing upon it a proletarian imprint by the extent of its struggle and its forms.

(To be continued in 5 more installments.)

Study, Discuss This Analysis

This analysis of the Spanish civil war by a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, is of utmost importance to American workers and to workers throughout the world. It is published for study and discussion in study circles and classes. Questions are invited and will be answered on this page.

For additional reading material, see the "Communist International," the "Communist," the "International Press Correspondence," and "Spain in Revolt," by Harry Gannes and Theodore Repard. (See advertisement on this page.)

Succeeding installments of this article will be "Role of Spanish Working Class," "Role of Peasantry," "The Petty-Bourgeoisie," "The Bourgeoisie (Capitalists)" and "The People's Front."

What's Doing In California

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San Francisco

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All friends of labor and political prisoners are urged to keep this date open: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19—8 p. m. When the 8th Annual I.L.D. Xmas Prisoners' Relief and Defense Dance will be held at 1254 Market Street. Watch for further announcements.

Reserve Sun. Eve., 20th Dec., Yuletide Banquet, Benefit, State Training School, Ausp. C. P., San Francisco.

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Workers forum, 230 S. Spring St., L. A. Every Sunday night, 8 p. m. Admission ten cents.

Keep this date open! Thursday, Dec. 24—3d Annual Christmas Eve party. Cultural Center, 230 S. Spring St. Ausp. Workers School.

The Harbor Calls! Entertainment and Dance Sat., Dec. 5, Cultural Center, 230 S. Spring St. Adm. 25c. 7:30 p. m. Aus. L. A .County Comm. C. P.

Fifth Annual Workers Press Bazaar, Entertainment, Bargains, Dancing, Dining, Prizes, Fun. Dec. 18, 19, 20 Cultural Center, 230 S. Spring St. Ausp. Workers Press Conference.

LABOR AND POLITICS

By John Broman

Lawrence Ross, our Communist candidate for Congress in the 5th District in the past elections, was not elected to office. Therefore, he was considerably amused to receive a letter from Washington, D.C., addressed to the "Hon. Lawrence Ross," which started out as follows:

"Congratulations! The Hecht Co. welcomes to Washington the new Representative from California."

The Hecht Co. inclosed a card of application for credit in its store.

Rents Rise in L.A. . . .

A steady rise in rents in Los Angeles is beginning to take the proportions of an upward boom, with experts predicting rents may surpass the highest level in the city's history.

What this means is a serious and vicious attack on the living standards of tens of thousands of families in L.A., who are unemployed, on WPA, or working at low wage scales.

The secretary of the Apartment Association estimates that rents have already jumped from 5 to 25 percent and will go considerably higher — while the working people have to sacrifice food for rent money, or move into cheaper and more unsanitary houses and apartments.

Low-Rent Housing Need . . .

Result is tremendous profits in sight for the real estate, building and financial interests—and at the expense of the vast majority of the people in Los Angeles.

In this city there is a big shortage of housing adequate for a human family to live in—many houses being occupied are unfit for human habitation.

Obviously the answer is a low-rent housing project to provide decent, sanitary homes, but the fight to get such a project means bucking up against the most powerful financial interests in Southern California.

The answer to a winning fight against these reactionary forces is also obvious—a Farmer-Labor Party that can sweep the bankers' tools in the city government out of office next spring, that can sweep out the Merriam gang in the state elections of 1938.

A Windy Fascist . . .

There's plenty of opposition to Father Coughlin right within the Catholic Church, admits this Wall Street stooge in a recent issue of his "Social Justice" paper.

Coughlin said he suspended activities of his National Union for Social Justice" because of "a barricade builded by no superior, but rather by the laity and the clergy in America."

He pointed out the "Catholic Laymen's League of New York which has attacked me more viciously than has any Communist in America," and also cited Monsignor John Ryan as a "paid employee of the New Deal Government" because the latter spoke over the radio in reply to Coughlin's vicious attack on Roosevelt.

Another reason for Coughlin's retirement was that he would "wait until the winds of passion have subsided."

Blows No Good . . .

It would have been more accurate if Coughlin had referred to the winds of race hatred, to the winds of lying calumny, to the winds of Fascist demagogy that blew out of his ample mouth during his radio broadcasts over a long period of time.

Coughlin's speeches are ill winds that blow no good save to Wall Street and Hearst.

Unfortunately, as he himself indicates, we are not rid of this Fascist-minded pal of Hearst, Morgan, DuPont, Rockefeller and Co. As soon as Coughlin thinks the people have forgotten the foul trick he tried to pull with the "Union Party" in order to advance the Republican candidate, Landon, he's going to try to stage a come-back.

And, unless there is a solid people's barrier built against such a possibility, there is a grave danger that he may weasel back into a position where he can again betray the people.

That barrier—need I say it?—is a Farmer-Labor Party. Such a party would have made the "Union Party" an impossibility in 1936, such a party now and in 1938 and 1940 will make a repetition of this Fascist stunt doomed to failure.

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ALASKA CANNERY WORKER IN ATTACK AGAINST 2 MEMBERS OF HIS UNION AS ANTI-UNION

Accuses Brother Feliciano of Trying To Break Up Union Meeting, and Brother Duhagon of Being a Red-Baiter

By An Alaska Canner

SAN FRANCISCO—Some time ago an article appeared in the Western Worker explaining how the labor fakers, Duhagon and Feliciano, of the Alaska Cannery Workers' Union, had been exposed as anti-unionists and tools of Mayer, Young and the bosses.

These labor fakers are not only tools of the Fascist packing companies but also tools of the American Legion. Feliciano is a member of said organization. All his "friends" know he told them so. This is no doubt why he and his fellow racketeers use the tactics of the American Legion to break up meetings of our union.

On September 27th, you remember how he tried to break up the meeting we held in the Seamen's Hall, 59 Clay Street. His only excuse was that Brother West was not present.

Editorial Note

This article is not written by the Alaska Canner who has been writing the series of articles on his experiences as a member of the Alaska Cannery Workers Union, but by another member of the union.

He knew that Brother West didn't intend to be present, so he tried to stop everybody on the street from going into the hall.

His "Excuse"

His only excuse was "Brother West is not going to be here, we can't hold a meeting without him being present."

But as most Alaska workers know, we had been planning for this meeting for weeks. Some of us for months thought of this meeting in Alaska. We were determined to meet that day, so we met. Feliciano did his damndest to keep us from meeting. He even challenged a brother to fight just because he told him to behave himself like a fellow worker and let the men come into the hall.

Finally he had to give up. He had to let the workers go in. When they were in the hall, he again tried to stop the meeting. His excuse again was that Brother West was absent. However, the meeting began, despite all his objections. Finally, his friend West appeared.

Feliciano practiced more of his American Legion dirty work at our hall, 555 Pacific, when he tried to pull Brother Colman from the office to fight him. Later the brothers found out why the argument by Feliciano started. It was all Feliciano's fault, as you know.

He "Burned Up"

Feliciano was so humiliated when he saw that everybody disagreed with him that he wanted to fight everybody in the hall, but not everybody was crazy as he was, so nobody took him on.

Somehow Dughagon, Feliciano's pal, got in an argument with Brother Esquanto and took off his glasses and challenged Esquonto to fight. Brother Esquanto told him to come out on the street. At this time a brother intervened to avoid trouble. He told Duhagon that they were acting like savages, that some day if they did not behave themselves, they would be jumping at each other's throats like wild men.

To this Feliciano answered: "Yes, some day we are coming in here, not only with knives, but with pistols also."

When a bunch of brothers who were passing by heard the commotion in the hall and walked in, he accused them of being gangsters to protect the union offices.

In Porto Rican Workers' Club

"Brother" Feliciano was once a leader of the Porto Rican Workers' Club. These workers do not think very highly of him due to the fact that when a fellow tried to introduce some working class ideas to the membership, so that these ideas be put into the constitution of the club, he objected bitterly. In other words, Feliciano wanted for this club to continue being a racket where all you had to do was to go to their dances and pay admissions and other things.

Finally the club broke into two factions—those who wanted him and those who did not want him, due to his anti-working class ideas. Those going to his side being in the minority, so when it seemed that the club would continue to function in a proper manner, the club treasury was found robbed one morning, and that was the end of the club until later when a fellow worker got the club in hand again and with great effort put it on its feet again.

Brother Feliciano is usually very talkative. He usually interrupts other speakers to contradict them, but do you remember at our first meeting since returning from Alaska that he tried to dissolve that meeting just because certain people he wanted to be there weren't there? You remember when Brother Madrigal went to the speaker's stand and accused Brother Feliciano of being a labor faker, an anti-unionist and other things, that Feliciano had not a word to say in his defense? That alone proves that he is guilty.

Soon after we came from Alaska, Brother Feliciano went around telling some of the workers that Brothers Lyons, Woolf and Berolla had sold themselves to the company and that Brother Colman was a racketeer. This was no doubt some more of his dirty work to keep these brothers from winning in the elections, and so that he might have a better chance of being elected.

Dirty work does not work all the time, so he failed. Brother Woolf was elected President; Lyons, Vice-President; Berolla, secretary-treasurer. Brother Feliciano is on the executive committee, but he can't do much harm there, due to many rank-and-filers against him.

Brother Adrian Duhagon also tried rather hard to hurt the union by telling his friends and also the Filipino brothers that the leaders of the union are only a bunch of reds. When the Filipino brothers came from Alaska he went around that hall, showing them some placards that were on the walls.

About five minutes before this, he had been telling the workers on the street that he was not against the Communists, that it was perfectly all right for anyone to be a Communist or Democrat. This shows what a double-faced rat he is.

However, his red-baiting did not work very good. And it won't be long before he and his pal Feliciano will be looking for another union to break up. The Alaska Cannery Workers Union is too tough for them to break.

Brother Fargardo is another member of the Feliciano clique. Before we went to Alaska, several workers overheard him say: "We have something up our sleeve, we'll never forget the 'Raize.'"

This meant the Mexican and other South American workers. They intended to discriminate against all other nationaltiies.

This was dirty discrimination and the Alaska Cannery Workers Unon does not intend at any time to discriminate against any race, nationality, color or creed, or political affiliation. The A.C.W.U. will at all times try to better the wages, living and working conditions of all its members, without any kind of discrimination.

SAN FRANCISCO

WHO IS WHO?

AND

WHAT IS WHAT!

ON

New Year's Eve

AT 121 HAIGHT

?

ON THE NINETEENTH BIRTHDAY

THE SOVIET Union—the workers and farmers republic, where exploitation of man has been wiped out for good, reached its 19th birthday on Nov. 7, 1936, with the greatest peace-time achievements ever reached by any nation. Photo shows the nineteenth anniversary celebration in Moscow, with a military pageant, reviewed from tomb of Lenin on Red Square by Stalin and other leaders. Thus did the Soviet workers and farmers show their might, that while they uphold the cause of peace, they stand ever ready to give smashing blows to any Fascist invaders

Alaska Canners Get Ready For Fishing Season

By An Alaska Canner.

(Continued from previous issue)

BRISTOL BAY, Alaska—Arguing was of no avail. The foremen reserved the right to pick their men for all of the bonus jobs This right was abused by them in a big way.

It's true that to a certain extent they did give in to pressure from the left, but as a whole made it the worst kind of discrimination. They gave in only on such jobs that were not wanted by the "pets."

Decided to Bide Time

We decided to bide our time till our return to Frisco. These actions on the part of the bosses would have to be explined away, that they would have to answer to the union. We realized that we could not strike and that to have started anything would only have disturbed the harmony that was necessary at this time. We were on the eve of the fishing season.

Besides we did not want it said by the fishermen that we were just trying to stir up trouble as the rumors going the rounds hinted. We did not want to (as a union) lose the faith and confidence of the other maritime unions and the fishermen. We wanted to keep the faith of the other unions. So we resigned ourselves and took to our posts.

On June 25th, the wind swept the dreary expanse of water known as Bristol Bay, which was alive and swarming with sails of the small fishing crafts. It was a sight for the eyes.

Set for the Salmon Run

The monotony of the bay was broken by hundreds of these crafts, every time you looked out on the water the scene changed as the fishermen were jockying their crafts looking for the most likely spots to fish, trying to get a strategic position for the salmon run.

We watched these boats hour on end, speculating as to the success or failure to cash in on the night's work. The wind blew and whined around our shacks, and the boats bobbed up and down like little jumping jacks.

It was thrilling to watch from inside, at a safe distance. At the same time most of us felt sorry for the tough time the fishermen were having.

(To be continued.)

Supervisor Fails In Attack On San Diego Aged

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN DIEGO. — Supervisor Sweet (who, every citizen of the county knows worked for 10 cents a day once and wonders why he ever got a raise) again aimed a foul blow at the unemployed.

This time it was at the aged and helpless and he managed to get the Board of Supervisors to pass a resolution that ignored the state law regarding payment of pensions and tended to tell any aged hungry person who was suspected of having relatives in other parts of the U. S. who might be able to contribute to the applicant's support, that all said penniless person had to do was to go to Chicago or New York or wherever the relative lived and get his help there.

The state law says that the county must supply the help and if possible collect from the relative, but what does Sweet care for a little thing like a law?

He was blocked when Dr. Gigolotti, of the State Welfare Board, and A. C. Rogers, of the County Welfare Commission, made the supervisors reverse the decision.

San Francisco

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WPA-EMPLOYED THUG ATTACKS WORKER AGAIN

Concussion Suffered By Worker At Leo Sadd's Hands

LOS ANGELES.—Once again proving his ability to maintain "law and order," "Special Officer" Leo Sadd criminally assaulted Albert W. Cosler, 31, a WPA employee in the project office at Eighth and Santa Barbara Avenues.

The attack occurred November 17th when Cosler denied a charge made by city officials that he had failed to work the required number of hours the preceding day.

Suffers Concussion

As a result of "Special Officer" Sadd's unique (and entirely unprovoked method of "keeping the peace," Cosler was taken to Georgia St. Hospital where he was found to be suffering a brain concussion.

A report of the affair was withheld for an entire week, while WPA officials conducted a very quiet "investigation."

Cosler, at present convalescing at his home, 646 West 60th St., revealed that officials found that he HAD put in the required number of hours and consequently had been fully justified in denying the charge.

"Generosity" of WPA

The officials state Cosler will "probably be reinstated as soon as he is able to go back to work." There is no recommendation for back pay as a result of time lost since his unwarranted dismissal, or for compensation for the serious injuries inflicted by Sadd.

And last but not least, there is no hint of criminal charges against Sadd or the slightest suggestion of his removal from the project and being placed where all public menaces belong.

This is not Sadd's first offense of this nature and the dignified title of "Special Officer" conferred on him does not entitle him to beat up private citizens.

Still Allowed Free Hand

The authorities have been aware of Sadd's activities for a long time.

At the time of the La Brea strike, Sadd's labor spy and fink activities so aroused the project workers that they included in their demands his immediate dismissal from the project.

In refusing this specific demand Mr. Ryan, project engineer and himself a valuable tool of the Chamber of Commerce, showed his approval of Sadd and his tactics.

Soviet Union Talks Are Successful In Tucson, Arizona

By a Worker Correspondent

TUCSON, Ariz.—William Randolph Hearst's lying attacks on the Soviet Union received a severe jolt in the Old Pueblo when Dr. J. C. Coleman of Los Angeles gave a series of talks on his recent tour of Europe and the Soviet Union.

Regret Labor Council Stand

To arrange such meetings in Tucson, where no radical organizations of any kind exist, proved a difficult matter. One of the halls rented returned the money after several days, and it is with regret that we must state that local Central Labor Council refused us the rental of the Labor Temple.

We finally managed to rent a suitable hall where a very successful meeting was held on the evening of November 17th.

On the morning of the same date, Doctor Coleman also addressed a combined meeting of the International Public Relations Club and the Students Open Forum at the University of Arizona. This morning's meeting was held in one of the largest halls of the University and was overcrowded. The subject was The Soviet Union and the Far Eastern Situation. The subject of the evening meeting was the Soviet Union in 1924 and in 1936.

Success Despite Competition

The evening meeting took place in face of stiff competition. A noted opera star gave a concert that night, a noted evangelist speaker spoke in the same building in which Coleman was to speak, it was bank night at a local theater, a popular event in this town, and yet, despite all this, Coleman's meeting was very successful, financially as well as morally.

The hall was filled to capacity, the audience displayed a keen interest in what the speaker had to say about the Soviet Union.

A collection was made of $15, considerable money for this town, and over $4.50 worth of literature was sold.

In addition, Dr. Coleman spoke the next day for 15 minutes over a local radio station, and also that night at an informal get-together meeting of a dozen University students.

Future Activity

Out of these meetings, a Society for Cultural Relations may evolve. This society is designed to embrace the local Technocracy group and it is hoped to bring into existence a United Front Open Forum. The chairman of the evening meeting of the 17th asked for those interested in such future meetings to sign their names and addresses to cards and 35 responded.

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EPIC LEADER SEES LABOR PARTY NEED

Tells Fight Against McAdoo Reaction In Dem. Party

By a Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES.—I entered politics on the advice of Upton Sinclair to capture the Democratic Party for socializing purposes.

The several EPIC campaigns held have been beneficial to create radical sentiment throughout California, even though the official Democratic Party has surrendered hook, line and sinker to the McAdoo machinery.

I am still in the Democratic Party, waiting for my ousting from it as a result of my agitation against the McAdoo machinery and my open support of the Communist candidate for Assembly.

I have been local EPIC secretary for about two years, until the local EPIC club capitulated to Roosevelt-McAdoo sentiment. I resigned in protest, but am still delegate to the Assembly District Council of Democratic Clubs.

I was several times a delegate to EPIC conventions, at one of which I supported a motion for repudiating McAdoo.

At present I am also on the EPIC Continuation on political action, and have the assignment to organize liberals, radicals, progressives, etc., into a Farmer-Labor Party. I will appreciate any suggestion on this point.

Needless to say, I do like the **Western Worker** and I enclose $1.60 herewith.

A CIO DRIVE

FLINT, Mich.—More than 500 workers joined the United Automobile Workers Union in one evening at a meeting here.

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AUS. WORKERS PRESS CONFERENCE

Need For An International Union In Agriculture Is Shown

TAMPA CONVENTION DELEGATES OF A. F. L. FROM FARM LABOR UNIONS FIGHT FOR SUCH A SETUP

National Organizing Campaign Essential And Can Only Be Successful Through Granting International Charter

TAMPA, Fla.—Among the resolutions submitted to the A.F.L. annual convention, demanding that the Executive Council get down to business in organizing agriculture, and that such an organizing drive be made easier through granting an international charter, was the following, which had been previously passed by the 58th annual convention of the New Jersey Federation of Labor.

Whereas: New Jersey's 50,000 agricultural, packing, and cannery workers, the lowest paid section of our working population, are still largely unorganized, and are harmfully affecting wage levels in private industry and W.P.A., and

Point to Present Difficulties

Whereas: the four local Federal Unions chartered for these workers in N. J. are operating under great difficulties as regards organizers, finances, and in securing co-operation with similar Unions in other parts of the country, and

Whereas: there has been a substantial increase in the numbers and strength of agricultural Unions affiliated with the A.F.L. throughout the country in the past year, especially in California, New Jersey, Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, and Ohio, and

Whereas: many thousands of independently organized agricultural workers are withholding A.F.L. affiliation for lack of a National or International Union, and

Whereas: the resolution introduced by the N. J. State Federation and passed by the last National A.F.L. Convention calling for a national organizing campaign among agricultural and cannery workers has not been carried out because the National Executive Council with its multitude of responsibilities cannot give adequate or detailed attention to organizing this field, therefore be it

Resolved: that in order to successfully prosecute an organizing drive in New Jersey and nationally among these workers and to strengthen the activities of the many organized Unions, this 58th Annual Convention of the N. J. State Federation of Labor petitions the coming A.F.L. National Convention and the National Executive Council to convene a Conference of agricultural, packing and cannery Unions, within the near future for the purpose of establishing an International Union, and be it further

Resolved: that this Convention instructs its delegate to the National Convention to introduce a resolution to this effect, and be it further

Resolved: that this Convention recommends similar action to all Central Bodies within the State.

The recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor went on record as follows:

Whereas, Agriculture, the largest industry in the State, is still unorganized, and its peculiar make-up necessitates special consideration on the part of the State Federation to organize, and

Whereas, Agriculture is statewide in scope, and is seasonal and localized by crops, and compels the bulk of its workers to migrate, covering the entire State and sometimes adjacent states, during a season of eight or nine months, and

Whereas, the workers engaged in agriculture and its numerous branches require little or no skill, therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor assembled in convention at Secramento, September, 1936 petition the American Federation of Labor to grant an International charter for agriculture covering all workers in the production of farm products and the processes of manufacturing to a consumable product; and further be it

Resolved, That pending the establishment of an International Union a statewide federal charter be asked for California to cover all field workers engaged in agriculture.

CAL. TEACHERS' UNION IN 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Huge Growth of Organization Is Reported

LOS ANGELES — Twenty years of their organization was celebrated by school teachers at the annual California state convention of the American Federation of Teachers, which was held at Los Angeles Junior College last Friday, Nov. 27, and Saturday.

Delegates representing 14 California locals, with more than one thousand members were at the convention.

The convention, which ended Saturday, had over 100 members of the Federation of Teachers present besides the delegates, and fraternal delegates from other professional unions.

The American Federation of Teachers is affiliated with the A.F.L. The past year's growth of the union is described by S. Wixman, who was in charge of the convention program:

"California locals are today 100 per cent more numerous than they were at this time last year. Total membership has meanwhile grown two to three hundred per cent."

Teamsters Grow In Contra Costa

RICHMOND, Cal.—The membership of Teamsters Local 315 is continuing to grow fast. The local has set up a wage scale and schedule of hours similar to that in Alameda County.

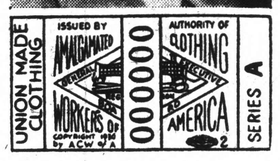
Local 315 has affiliated with the State Federation of Labor the Contra Costa County Central Labor Council, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7, and the A.F.L.

SF Labor Council Paper Runs Ad of Struck Optical Co.

SAN FRANCISCO. — All through the optical workers' union strike here, the "Labor Clarion," organ of the San Francisco Central Labor Council was running an ad of the California Optical Co., one of the most vicious in the fight against the union.

Ed Vandeleur excused this on the grounds that "darned few unions are supporting the Clarion." (No wonder, when it runs scab ads.)

LABEL HIT



ONE OF the measures put over by the reactionary executive council at the A.F.L. convention in Tampa was declaring the Amalgamated Clothing Workers label unfair. This was to punish the Amalgamated for their affiliation with the C.I.O. Pres. Hillman of Amalgamated is shown above; below, the Amalgamated label. Workers should ignore the reactionaries' ban on the label.

50 PCT. CELERY STRIKE PICKETS ARE FILIPINOS

Face Armed Guards And The State Highway Cops

STOCKTON — The police swung into action immediately against the 2000 celery strikers here. Facing the police was the determined solidarity of native American, Filipino, Mexicon, and Negro field and shed workers.

Terminous Road, the only entrance to the celery strike area, was barricaded by State and County officers six miles from the strike center. Only growers, shippers and any one low enough to want to scab was allowed entrance to the celery fields.

Turn Back Trucks

Pickets who were already on the ground at the Terminous Western Pacific sheds, heart of the strike, were blocked off and told that when they passed the barricade they would not be allowed to return.

Police refused to allow pickets who left for lunch to re-enter. As in Salinas, the state highway police were again brought on the scene. Pickets turned back trucks despite the presence of these and armed guards.

Over half the pickets are Filipinos.

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REPORT TO TAMPA CONVENTION IS BIASED IN REGARD TO C. I. O.

Without CIO Unions Membership Would Fall to Its Lowest Point Since 1917—Showing Need for Unity

TAMPA, Fla.—The tone of the report made by the Executive Council to the 56th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor showed the hand of the craft union reactionaries, and foreshadowed the action they were planning against the C.I.O.

One-fifth of the 165 pages of the report is devoted to the struggle with the C.I.O. (Committee for Industrial Organization). C.I.O. partisans point out biased presentations of the controversy, notably in the discussion of the radio workers and of the steel organizing dispute.

The council holds that the C. I.O. made itself "dual to the A.F.L." and that by refusing to dissolve it at command the member unions "automatically severed their relationship with the A.F.L. on Sept. 5, 1936."

The reported membership of the A.F.L. was 3,422,398 Aug. 31, the highest mark since 1921. If the membership of the C.I.O. internationals, reported at 1,017,300, is deducted, the membership falls to the lowest point since 1917, when it was 2,371,434.

New Unions Are Industrial

Of the 111 international and national unions, 56 reported gains, including three newly chartered unions, 34 reported no change since last year and 21 reported losses in membership. The new internationals are the United Rubber Workers of America and the American Newspaper Guild, both with C.I.O. connections, and the Bro. of Sleeping Car Porters. The piano and organ workers dissolved.

The A.F.L. general fund on the same date had $58,782.13 of which $50,000 had been diverted from the federal labor unions' defense fund. The report gives no account of the occasion or procedure of the transfer. Pres. Wm. Green's salary was reported as $12,000, with traveling expenses of $7,347.61. Secy.-Treas. Frank Morrison's salary was $10,000 with traveling expense of $1,235.92.

The report reveals some legislative concessions unsung by labor. Among these are winning of the prevailing (union) wage on all work under government contract and on relief work; prohibition of transporting scabs; better conditions for government employes; and beginning of the LaFollette senate investigation into labor espionage and thuggery by employers' agents.

Of the A.F.L. departments that of the railway employes reports the greatest progress. It boasts of crushing company unions on 90 railroads, of obtaining a dismissal-wage agreement where men are displaced by railroad consolidations, and looks forward to gains in wages and union strength. The building trades patched up their differences and merged the two rival departments. The metal trades report better union conditions and increased employment.

Little progress was made in inter-union jurisdictional disputes.

The teachers were called on the carpet but successfully defended their trade autonomy against the council and its recommendation that they revoke the charter of their New York local was ignored by them.

A long list of industries, steel, autos, rubber, coke, and radio, is cited in which the A.F.L. either "started organization or was willing to do so," and yet, the council declares, these unions went over to the C.I.O. "notwithstanding the devoted service and assistance given by the A.F.L."

On unemployment the council gives two conflicting figures. On page 126 it states that "there are today many more than 6,500,000 unemployed who have found no place in industry." On page 140 it finds that "10,777,000 wage-earners" are "still unemployed."

The "federal government cannot retire from the relief problem without endangering our national existence," it adds, venting its attack on the Roosevelt administration in stating labor's grievance against relief procedure.

An A.F.L. daily paper with 30,000 copies would cost $550 a day, which makes it "absolutely impossible," it is declared.

R. R. MEN TO JOIN THE STRIKE IN STOCKYARDS

Pledge to Walk Out When Packinghouse Men Go Out

CHICAGO. — Locomotive engineers and other railroad workers will walk out in sympathy if the union men employed at the Chicago stockyards strike, it was stated by Local 517 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

The railroaders are employed on the stockyards terminal line. A strike has been authorized but not called. Over 400 men would be involved.

For Wage Increase

The stockyards union wants a 25% increase on the present 40c to 80c scale and correction of many grievances. They want men who do the same work to get the same pay instead of having foremen's favorites get the top scale while as good and better workers have to put up with lower rates. They want time and a half for overtime after 8 hours, double time for Sundays and holidays, and seniority rights to their jobs.

The old agreement expired in July and was negotiated by Judge Sullivan after a strike.

Grave Diggers Get Pre-1929 Scale

SAN FRANCISCO. — It took the threat of a strike to force the Associated Cemetery Association to grant all the demands of the Cemetery Employees Union here.

In meeting the union demands, the employers granted a return to the rate of pay which existed before 1929. This means a basic rate of $5.75 a day.

The rate was cut to $5 after 1929. The employers promised to restore the old wage scale "as soon as conditions warranted," but they never kept the promise. Only 37½ cents of the old scale was restored, and this was done about a year ago.

The workers also win time and half for memorial day. In the union are gardeners, nurserymen, road workers, grave diggers and other groups.

CORRECTION

In the last issue, in the article on this page entitled "Machinery Set to Make American Labor Party Permanent," Luigi Antonini was referred to as being "of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers." He is a leader of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Ferrymen's Fight Again Confused

SAN FRANCISCO. — Representing the Ferryboatmen's and two other unions whose members would lose their jobs if passenger ferries to Marin County were discontinued, Attorney Simpson protested to the California Railroad Commission against allowing the Bridge Bus Lines to operate commuter service over the Golden Gate Bridge when it opens.

This shows the way in which union officials confuse the workers. Instead of playing ferryboat workers against bus drivers, the thing to do is to fight for protection of ferryboat jobs through shorter hours, and to insure an adequate dismissal wage in case any ferryboatmen are dismissed.

Solidarity By Unemployed

SAN DIEGO—The Workers' Alliance of America, organization of unemployed and W.P.A. workers, has found a working agreement which will prevent its members from being used to break strikes and keep wages low in the agricultural industry.

The Mexican Agricultural Workers' Union of California and the Workers' Alliance reached an agreement which includes the following provisions:

Paid-up membership books of the Workers' Alliance will be accepted by the Agricultural Workers Union in place of an initiation fee when an Alliance member goes to work in the field.

Agreement

The Workers Alliance member going to work in the field must pay Agricultural Union dues immediately. If his Alliance dues have been paid for that time, he may pay his Agricultural Union dues the following month.

Dues stamps sold to members of the Union will be handled by the Union and issued on the same basis as they are issued to the Workers Alliance locals.

A Grievance Committee from the Agricultural Workers' Union will meet with the regular Grievance Committee of the Alliance.

The Workers Alliance has petitioned several agricultural unions throughout the country to establish such working agreements whereby they can "secure relief for striking agricultural workers and support their strikes with pickets."

This program, when it is completed, will prevent such events as the closing of W.P.A. projects in Memphis, Tenn., in order to force W.P.A. workers to pick cotton at non-union wages.

Steel Speedup to Offset Wage Rise

CHICAGO.—Discharge of 300 men and speeding up of the rest is Carnegie-Illinois' next step after giving a 10% wage boost at its South Works plant in Chicago. The raise was played up big in the capitalist press but the speedup wasn't fit to print. The steel trust's tactics are adding mileage to the drive of the SWOC (Steel Workers Organizing Committee) to bring the men into the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Crowds are turning out at organization meetings and several hundred sign up at each turnout. Regional Director Bittner got a big hand when he said at a Roseland meeting: "Do you think Taylor of U.S. Steel or Schwab of Bethlehem would be satisfied with 50 cents an hour if they worked in the mills?"

Four new lodges were chartered last week, covering Lyons Metal at Chicago Heights, Herman Body at St. Louis, Carnegie-Illinois at Elwood, Ind., and Enterprise Mfg. at Akron, Ohio. Peoria Cordage Co. workers asked SWOC for help in forming a union and in one week 75% of the employes signed up with the A.A. as a lodge.

At Akron the A.A. signed a closed shop agreement with Star Drilling Machine Co., the third SWOC closed shop to be signed in that city.

Kern Agriculture Union Is Gaining

BAKERSFIELD—The agriculture workers Union is making gains every week. It has sent C. W. Johnson as its delegate to the A. F. of L. convention in Tampa. Meetings are now being held every first and third Friday of the month.

THE FACTS IN E. BAY TUNNEL CONTROVERSY

Officials of Local 304, Laborers Are Unprincipled

OAKLAND—It is not the will of the rank and file members of unions to carry through such unprincipled methods as done by officials of Laborers' Local 304, in respect to the fight against Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Local 53.

The will of the A.F.L. members is for unity so as to present a more effective front against the employers' attacks. The use of police to protect union members going through a union picket line is an absolutely anti-union practice.

The Tunnel, Aqueduct and Subway Workers Local 63 of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers have the following to say about the situation:

Upon the resumption of work on the Broadway Low Level Tunnel which has been shut down since the 13th day of June 1936, when the Six Companies of California rescinded their contracts, the miners of Local No. 53 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers were elbowed out of their jobs.

Ousting of the miners of Local No. 53 was caused when the Business Agents of the Hodcarriers' and Common Laborers' Local No. 304, through misinformation and false statements, misrepresented the situation to the Building Trades Council of Alameda County.

It is apparently a concerted drive against the C.I.O. organizations. The Business Agents are apparently acting on direct orders from higher up.

A Progressive Union

Local No. 53 is a young local in the Bay region but they have been and are going to continue to be a very progressvie union, supporting every bona fide progressive movement called to their attention. Local No. 304 of the Hodcarriers and Common Laborers is an old local.

Local No. 304 made no attempt to organize the Broadway Low Level Tunnel from May 1933 to Nov. 1935. The Hoisting Engineers who failed utterly, tried to organize the Broadway Low Level Tunnel. Local No. 53 was formed by miners themselves to organize the project. Local No. 53 did organize the job 100 per cent, not only the miners, but every other craft on the job.

After the job was organized Local No. 53 was responsible for the formation of the concerted action committee which forced the unorganized men into their respective organizations, thereby giving up three out of five men employed on the project. Local No. 53 readily and willingly gave up all men to Local No. 304 on the approach roads and all outside labor. Local No. 53 doesn't want the laborer work or the carpenters' jobs. All that Local No. 53 wishes is the actual heading operations, the miners' work.

To the best of our knowledge it was the first and only 100 per cent closed shop tunnel job that has ever been organized in the U. S. Local No. 53 had a hiring hall and compelled the powerful Six Companies of California to recognize Local No. 53 and get all miners from its hiring hall.

When the job had been organized and the fakers in Local No. 304 of the Hodcarriers and Common Laborers saw that it was possible to organize a tunnel, and knew that San Francisco was going to spend millions building subways and the big Central Valley Water Project was soon to start, they tried to muscle into the picture by claiming jurisdiction over all tunnels. Local No. 304 has admitted that they do not have the men with the necessary experience to do the actual miners' work in the tunnel.

It is the desire of the representatives of Local No. 304 that the membership of Local No. 53 dissolve their organization and take out membership in Local No. 304. They thereby would gain for themselves a powerful dues collecting machine and prevent a C.I.O. organization from gaining a foothold.

If the livelihood of many men and their families were not at stake, it would be comical, the claims are so ridiculous.

The membership of Local No. 304 is composed of common laborers who have no experience underground. And it is just as reasonable to have office workers claim jurisdiction over all tunnels. The men who follow the mining trade, who risk life and limb in their work refused to work with unskilled and unsafe workmen.

The risk of the trade is great but the greater risk of unskilled men is too much for us. Local No. 304 of the Hodcarriers and Common Laborers compelled Clifford and Pollock, the new contractors, to sign an agreement behind their picket line without representation from the miners, the men who had really organized the job. Local No. 53 had established a wage scale of $1.10 an hour for miners on this job. As shown above, the Hodcarriers and Common Laborers Local No. 304 forced an agreement behind their picket line for 75 cents an hour, a cut of 35 cents an hour.

As is shown above the situation smells to the high heavens. The situation was created by the business representatives of Local No. 304 Hodcarriers and Common Laborers. The rank and file of Local No. 304 has not been presented with the true facts, nor do they give their complete support to a move of such nature. Local No. 53's picket line has been respected by all other organizations, and it is only the Business Agents who have rounded up a few scabs and crossed the picket line.

Under the agreement forced from the contractor, Local No. 304 was to furnish 500 men. To date only eight men have been furnished, and they have only worked one day.

Due to the fact that the Superintendent and all the workers refused to work with a bunch of scabs. The contractor also refused to operate until the existing controversy is settled.

Police Protection

Local No. 304 asked the police for protection to cross Local No. 53's picket line. This has reacted against them. The Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of Alameda County has no authority to settle any jurisdictional dispute. The Central Labor Council has made no attempt to exceed their authority on this point. But the Building Trades Council has assumed a dictatorial attitude and declared that Local No. 304 has jurisdiction over this job in spite of the fact that a previous convention of the A.F.L. awarded this jurisdiction to the Miners' International. But the Central Labor Council of Alameda County did not go against Local No. 53.

Local No. 53 has been locked out on the Broadway Low Level Tunnel since June 13, 1936, so our treasury is very low. To continue this fight will require more funds than we now have and it is our intention to fight until we miners who started the job and who are the bona fide residents of this community, are placed back on our jobs. We are appealing to the liberal and progressive unions of this country to help us carry on this fight. It has been rank discrimination as was plainly shown above. We have always contributed to every good cause that has been called to our attention. So we, the miners of Local No. 53 appeal for all the financial aid possible.

Remittances may be sent to the ofifce of the I.U.M.M. & S. W., Denver National Bldg., Denver, Colo., or to Tunnel, Aqueduct and Subway Workers Union Local No. 53, 795 12th St., Oakland.

King Defense Is Pushed in C. Costa

RICHMOND—The Contra Costa King-Conner-Ramsay Defense Committee is asking for the protest of every sincere trade unionist against the frameup of the three Marine Firemen's Union members in the Point Lobos murder case.

It will hold a benefit dance to raise funds for the defense, on Saturday night, Dec. 12th. Cards outlining the King case will be given out.

The dance will be held at Bank Hall, Rodeo, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Plan to Organize Plumbers Union In Santa Ana

SANTA ANA.—An open meeting of the Journeyman Plumbers and Steamfitters Union will be held at 402 W. 4th St., Santa Ana, on Dec. 2 at 8 p.m., for the purpose of organizing a Plumbers Union local in Santa Ana. All Santa Ana plumbers are welcome at the meeting.

MINERS' LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF INTEREST TO CALIFORNIA LABOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although California is not a coal mining center, nevertheless the legislative program drawn up by the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America is of interest to California trade unionists. Many of the points should be fought for in California, for they are burning grievances of organized labor there.

The program states in part:

Labor and other progressive groups in this country have demonstrated their determination to achieve economic and social progress in this country through a definite program.

It is necessary for this end that such social and economic aims be consolidated into a national and uniform state legislative program.

The Board hereby authorizes and directs the executive officers to take such steps as they may deem necessary to unite the efforts of labor for the formulation of a legislative program of national and state legislation which will further the economic and social aims of labor.

The Board approves and recommends the incorporation into any such legislative program the following measures:

Uniform state legislation for:

1. A state labor relations act, compelling employers to permit their employees to organize into independent unions, outlawing company unions and making illegal all the coercive and intimidating practices in use by employers to prohibit their workers from exercising their fundamental right to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining.

A state anti-injunction act.

An act for the improvement and extension of workmen's compensation laws, including the payment of compensation for occupational diseases.

Hit at Deputies

An act prohibiting the payment of compensation to sheriffs or other peace officers by private corporations.

This should also prohibit the practice on the part of sheriffs of appointing deputies merely for the purpose of defeating workers in their economic struggle with employers by requiring public hearings before any such appointments to be made and proof being required that the appointments are essential to the actual preservation of the public peace and safety.

An act protecting the exercise of civil liberties from any interference through local legislation or local officers.

An act eliminating the abuses of evictions by employers in labor disputes. Anti-eviction legislation is necessary to protect the homes of workers and to assure the workers that they will not be penalized or persecuted for exercising their American rights to organize for collective bargaining.

An act eliminating unincorporated communities of the kind and character of Weirton, West Virginia. This city having a population of twenty thousand is unincorporated and thus completely controlled by the Weirton Steel Corporation. It operates to the detriment of civil liberties and is used as an instrument to prevent all independent labor organization.

That this Board hereby authorizes and directs the executive officers, that in connection with the efforts to bring about the unified labor legislative program, serious consideration be given to the constitutional objections that may be raised and upheld against any outstanding or proposed social and economic legislation. If it be determined that such legislation cannot be effectively enforced in the absence of a constitutional amendment, the executive officers shall join with other labor, farm and progressive groups to formulate and sponsor the necessary constitutional amendment.